

The Gazette



of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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 No. 7] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1962/MAGHA 28, 1883
 

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## NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 7th February, 1962 :

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
52	S. O. 384, dated 2nd February, 1962.	Election Commission, India.	Appointment of Assistant Returning Officers for the Parliamentary Constituencies in the State of Assam.
53	S.O. 385 dated 2nd February, 1962.	Ditto.	Amendment in S.O. 2316, dated the 19th September, 1961.
54	S.O. 386, dated 3rd February, 1962.	Cabinet Secretariat.	Amendments in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.
55	S.O. 387, dated 3rd February, 1962.	Election Commission, India.	Amendment in notification No 464/PB/HP/62 dated the 20th January, 1962.
	S.O. 388, dated 3rd February, 1962.	Ditto.	Amendment in notification No. 464/HP/HP/62 dated the 20th January, 1962.
	S.O. 389, dated 3rd February, 1962.	Ditto.	Direction that, in the election to the House of the People from the Kangra Parliamentary Constituency comprising the territorial extent of the Kulu and Seraj Assembly Constituencies to be held in pursuance of S.O. No. 233, dated the 20th January, 1962, the method of voting by ballot shall be followed at all the polling stations.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
	S.O. 390, dated 3rd February, 1962.	Election Commission, India.	Direction that, in the election to the House of the People from Chamba and Mahasu Parliamentary Constituencies, in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh, to be held in pursuance of S.O. 235, dated the 20th January, 1962, the method of voting by ballot shall be followed at all the polling stations set up within the Pangi, Bharmour and Chini territorial council constituencies.
56	S.O. 391, dated 5th February, 1962.	Do.	Correction in S.O. 2116, dated the 4th September, 1961.
57	S.O. 392, dated 5th February, 1962.	Ministry of Commerce & Industry.	Amendment in S.O. 1162, dated the 4th May, 1960.
58	S.O. 393, dated 5th February, 1962.	Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel.	Amendments in S.O. 3095, dated the 29th December, 1961.
59	S.O. 394, and 394-A dated 5th February, 1962.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of Films specified therein.
60	S.O. 395, dated 5th February, 1962.	Election Commission, India.	List of contesting candidates in the Election to the House of the People.
61	S.O. 396, dated 5th February, 1962.	Do.	Corrections in Part B of Schedule V of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961.
62	S.O. 397, dated 5th February, 1962.	Ditto.	Corrections in Part B of Schedule I of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961.
63	S.O. 398, dated 7th February, 1962.	Ditto.	Amendments in notification No. 434/GJ/61, dated the 21st October, 1961.
64	S.O. 457, dated 7th February, 1962.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Appointment of a body of persons for making a full and complete investigation into the circumstances of Harinagar Sugar Mills Ltd. Harinagar.
65	S.O. 458 dated 7th February, 1962.	Do.	Appointing 15th February 1962, as the date on which the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, shall come into force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
	S.O. 459/IDRA/10/1/61, dated 7th February, 1962.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Fixing the period of eight months from the 15th February, 1962 as the period within which the owner of every existing industrial undertaking, situated in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, shall register the undertaking in the prescribed manner.
	S.O. 460/IDRA/29B/1/62, dated 7th February 1962.	Ditto.	Exemption from the operation of sections 10, 11, 11A and 13 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the rules made thereunder.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

## PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

**Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories).**

### MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

*New Delhi, the 9th February 1962*

**S.O. 470.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 (4 of 1950), and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 259, dated the 25th January, 1960, constituting an Advisory Board for the purposes of the said Act, the Central Government hereby appoints the Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. Falshaw, Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, as Member and Chairman of the Advisory Board in the place of Shri G. D. Khosla (resigned).

[No. 44/1/62-Poll(I).]

N. SAHGAL, Jt. Secy.

### MINISTRY OF FINANCE

**(Department of Economic Affairs)**

*New Delhi, the 8th February 1962*

**S.O. 471.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 44B of the said Act shall not apply to the following banking companies till the 31st December 1963.

- (1) The Chawla Bank Ltd.
- (2) The Colony Bank Ltd.
- (3) The Commercial Bank of India Ltd.
- (4) The Punjab & Kashmir Bank Ltd.
- (5) The Traders' Bank Ltd.

[No. F. 15(2)-BC/62.]

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*New Delhi, the 12th February, 1962*

**S.O. 472.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government hereby extends the period of moratorium granted by it in respect of the Central Banking Corporation of Travancore Ltd., Alleppey, upto and including the 31st March, 1962.

[No. F. 4(163)-BC/61.]

**R. K. SESHADRI, Dy. Secy.**

## (Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 8th February, 1962

S.O. 473 —Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 2nd February, 1962

## BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital paid up . . . . .	5,00,00,000	Notes . . . . .	11,08,80,000
Reserve Fund . . . . .	80,00,00,000	Rupee Coin . . . . .	3,07,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund . . . . .	50,00,00,000	Subsidiary Coin . . . . .	3,02,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund . . . . .	6,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
		(a) Internal . . . . .	..
		(b) External . . . . .	..
		(c) Government Treasury Bills . . . . .	20,20,80,000
Deposits :—			
(a) Government		Balances held abroad* . . . . .	11,15,69,000
(1) Central Government . . . . .	68,09,87,000	**Loans and Advances to Governments . . . . .	60,75,86,000
(2) Other Governments . . . . .	17,28,56,000	Other Loans and Advances† . . . . .	158,85,95,000
(b) Banks . . . . .	75,61,06,000	Investments . . . . .	241,91,60,000
(c) Others . . . . .	149,03,37,000	Other Assets . . . . .	27,10,85,000
Bills Payable . . . . .	26,80,50,000		
Other Liabilities . . . . .	53,32,28,000		
RUPES . . . . .	531,15,64,000	RUPES . . . . .	531,15,64,000

\*Includes Cash &amp; Short-term Securities.

\*\*Includes Temporary Overdrafts to State Governments.

†The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 17,85,50,000/- advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

Dated the 7th day of February, 1962.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 2nd day of February, 1962

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Ra.	Ra.	Assets	Ra.	Ra.
Notes held in the Banking Department . . . .	11,08,80,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :-		
Notes in circulation . . . .	1993,67,65,000		(a) Held in India . . . .	117,76,03,000	
Total Notes issued . . . .		2004,76,45,000	(b) Held outside India . . . .	..	
			Foreign Securities . . . .	126,86,07,000	
			TOTAL OF A . . . .		244,62,10,000
			B. Rupee Coin . . . .		120,94,29,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities . . . .		1639,20,06,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . . .		..
TOTAL LIABILITIES . . . .		2004,76,45,000	TOTAL ASSETS . . . .		2004,76,45,000

Dated the 7th day of February, 1962.

H.V.R. IENGAR,  
Governor.

[No. F. 3(2)-BC/62.]

A. BAKSI, Jr. Secy.

OFFICE OF THE ASSTT. COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE AND LAND  
CUSTOMS, GOA FRONTIER DIVISION, BELGAUM

## NOTICE

*Belgaum, the 5th February, 1962*

S.O. 474.—Whereas it appears that the goods as mentioned in the undermentioned table seized in the vicinity of the Indo Goa border, were about to be exported by land from India to Goa in contravention of the Rules and Notifications as mentioned against each.

Sl. No.	Date & Place of seizure	By whom detected	Description of goods	Quantity	Rules contravened
1	2	3	4	5	6
10/62	7-11-1961 Majali Dist. North Kanara.	Inspr. C. Ex., Majali. Godown & Dy. Supdt. C. E. Majali, Naka.	Wooden cases containing Tea (each case containing net weight 30 Kgs. of Tea)	<sup>8</sup> (eight) cases.	The Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry Export Control Order No. 1/54 dt. 10-5-54 deemed to have contravened the Export Control Order No. 1/58 dt. 1-5-58 as subsequently amended & issued under Secs. 3 & 4A of the Imports & Export (Control) Act, 1947, and further deemed to have been issued under Sec. 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and Sec. 18 (2) of the Tea Act, '53 (29 of 1953) deemed to have been issued under Sec. 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, punishable under Sec. 36 of the said Act, read with Sec. 167 (80) of the S. C. Act, 1878.

2. Now, therefore, any person claiming the goods is hereby called upon to show cause to the Asstt. Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs, Goa Frontier Division, Belgaum why the above mentioned goods should not be confiscated under Section 5(3) of the Land Customs Act, 1924, read with Section 167 (8) and 168 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and why a penalty should not be imposed on him under Section 167 (8) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

3. If such an owner fails to turn up to claim the above mentioned unclaimed goods or to show cause against the action proposed to be taken within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the Government of India Gazette, the goods in question will be treated as unclaimed and the case will be decided accordingly.

[No. VIII (b) 10-10/62.]

B. J. SUARES,

Asstt., Collector C. Ex.,  
Goa Frontier Division, Belgaum.

**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY***Bombay, the 15th December 1961*

**S.O. 475.**—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Cotton Control Order, 1955, I hereby direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. S.O. 2273 dated 1st September 1961, namely:—

In clause 7(a)(ii) of the said Notification, the following words in the last sentence shall be deleted:

"Madhya Pradesh Cambodia" and  
 "Madhya Pradesh Upland"

(Sd.) W. R. NATU,  
 Textile Commissioner.

[No. 24(2)-Tex(A)/61.]

A. B. DATAR, Under Secy.

**ORDER***New Delhi, the 8th February 1962*

**S.O. 476/IDRA/6/11.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) read with Rules 4 and 5 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints the following persons to be members of the Development Council for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture or production of textiles made of Artificial Silk, including Artificial Silk Yarn, for a period of two years with effect from the date of this Order, on the expiry of the tenure of appointment of members appointed under the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry Order No. S.O. 2506 dated the 3rd November, 1959, as amended from time to time:—

1. Shri A. R. Ramanathan, Chairman, The Travancore Rayons Ltd., Rayonpuram P.O. Kerala State.—(Chairman).
2. Shri D. N. Shroff, Fort House, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
3. Shri Murarji J. Vaidya, The Indian Rayon Corporation Ltd., United Bank of India Building, 2nd Floor, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay-1.
4. Shri D. P. Mandelia, The Gwalior Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd., Birla Nagar, Gwalior.
5. Shri G. M. Modi, Chairman, Modi Industries, Modinagar (U.P.).
6. Dr. M. D. Parekh, General Manager (Technical), The National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Ewart House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
7. Shri Shantilal M. Mehta, Paragon Textile Mills, Globe Mills Passage, Bombay-13.
8. Shri C. J. Lalkaka, The Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Industry House, 159, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.
9. Shri Sohanlal Singhanian, M/s. J. K. Rayon, Kamala Tower, Kanpur.
10. Shri G. K. Devrajulu, M/s. South India Viscose Ltd., Shanmuga Mandram, Race Course, Coimbatore.
11. Shri Pyarelal Kapur, M/s. Amritsar Rayon and Silk Mills (P) Ltd., Verka, Amritsar.
12. Shri I. P. Podar, M/s. Calcutta Silk Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
13. Shri I. B. Dutt, Industrial Adviser, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
14. Dr. K. I. Narasimhan, Director, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
15. Shri S. Ramakrishna, The Handloom and Small Users Artsilk Yarn Association, Madras.
16. Shri A. K. Chaudhuri, The West Bengal Hosiery Association, 195, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Calcutta-7.



17. Shri M. B. Chevli, M/s. United Textile Manufacturing Co., Surat.
18. Shri B. S. Bhatnagar, The Silk and Rayon Textiles Exporters Association, Forbes Building, Home Street, Bombay-1.
19. Shri Govardhandas Jadhavji Ruparel, Canada Building, 2nd Floor, Home Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
20. The Director of Handlooms, Madras.
21. Shri Kisan Tulpule, Mill Mazdoor Sabha, 39, Patel Terrace, Parel, Bombay-12.
22. Shri Dinkar Desai, Surat Silk Mill Workers' Union, C/O Mazdoor Panchayat, Viramgani Mohalla, Zampa Bazar, Surat.
23. Shri L. N. Welinger, Principal, R. A. Podar College of Commerce, Napoo Road, Matunga, Bombay-19.

[No. 4(31)L.Pr./61.]

D. HEJMADI, Dy. Secy.

### ORDER.

*New Delhi, the 9th February, 1962.*

**S.O. 477/IDRA/6/15.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, (65 of 1951), the Central Government hereby appoints the following persons to be members of the Development Council established by the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.O. 2877, dated the 28th November, 1960, for the Scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture or production of Organic Chemicals, till the 27th November, 1962, and directs that the following amendments shall be made in the said Order, namely:

- (i) In paragraph 1 of the said Order, after entry No. 18C. relating to Dr. J. S. Ahluwalia, the following entry shall be inserted namely:—

"18-D. Shri D. M. Trivedi, C/o. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Bank of Baroda Annexe Building, 12, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Technical"  
knowledge.

- (ii) In paragraph 1 of the said Order, after entry No. 21, relating to Shri C. L. Gupta the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"21-A. Shri J. Dick, Technical Development Manager, Imperial Chemical Industries India (P) Ltd., I.C.I. House 34, Chowringhee, Post Box No. 182, Calcutta-1.

Consumers".

"21-B. Shri M. Ct. Pethachi, Director, Travancore Rayons Ltd., Rayonpuram. Kerala State.

Consumers".

[No. 1(3) L. Pr./60.]

J. S. BAKHSHI, Under Secy.

### (Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

### ORDERS

*New Delhi, the 18th January 1962*

**S.O. 478.**—Whereas M/s. E. Ruttonsha Private Limited, Bombay-79, have stated in their letter dated 8th January 1962 that they have not received the licence No. A791480/60/AU/CCI/HQ/RM/Battery, dated the 28th October 1961 valued at Rs. 75,000 for the import of raw materials. Any Bank or any other person have not come forward furnishing sufficient cause against Notice No. Battery/15-A/2-61/L.II-B, dated 22nd December 1961, proposing to cancel licence No. mentioned above granted to the said M/s. E. Ruttonsha Private Limited, International House, Bombay Agra Road, Vikhroli, Bombay-79, by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, hereby cancel the said licence No. A791480/60/AU/CCI/HQ/RM/Battery,

dated the 28th October 1961 issued to the said M/s. E. Ruttonsha Private Limited, International House, Bombay Agra Road, Vikhroli, Bombay-79.

M/s. E. Ruttonsha Private Ltd.,  
International House,  
Bombay Agra Road,  
Vikhroli,  
Bombay-79.

[No. Battery/15-A/2-61/L-II-B.]

**S.O. 479.**—Whereas M/s. E. Ruttonsha Private Limited, Bombay-79, have stated in their letter dated 8th January 1962 that they have not received the licences Nos. A791485/60/AU/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter, 992356/60/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter, 992357/60/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter and 992358/60/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter, dated the 28th October 1961 valued at Rs. 57,800 and Rs. 10,000 (each for last three licences), for the import of raw materials. Any Bank or any other person have not come forward furnishing sufficient cause against Notice No. Meter/10-A/2-61/L-II-B., dated 22nd December 1961, proposing to cancel licences Nos. mentioned above granted to the said M/s. E. Ruttonsha Private Limited, International House, Bombay Agra Road, Vikhroli, Bombay-79, by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi, Government of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, hereby cancel the said licences Nos. A791485/60/AU/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter, 992356/60/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter, 992357/60/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter and 992358/60/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter, dated the 28th October 1961 issued to the said M/s. E. Ruttonsha Private Limited, International House, Bombay Agra Road, Vikhroli, Bombay-79.

M/s. E. Ruttonsha Private Ltd.,  
International House,  
Bombay Agra Road,  
Vikhroli,  
Bombay-79.

[No. Meter/10-A/2-61/L-II-B.]

J. S. BEDI, Dy. Chief Controller.

## NOTICES

*New Delhi, the 12th February 1962*

**S.O. 480.**—It is hereby notified, that in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry propose to cancel licences Nos. A791485/60/AU/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter, 992356/60/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter, 992357/60/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter and 992358/60/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter, dated the 28th October 1961 valued at Rs. 57,800 and Rs. 10,000 (each for last three licences), for the import of raw materials from the General Currency Area except South and S.W. Africa. granted by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, to M/s. E. Ruttonsha Private Limited, International House, Bombay Agra Road, Vikhroli, Bombay-79, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice, by the said M/s. E. Ruttonsha Private Limited, Bombay, or any Bank, or any other party, who may be interested in them.

2. In view of what is stated above, M/s. E. Ruttonsha Private Limited, Bombay, or any Bank, or any other party, who may be interested in the said licences Nos. A791485/60/AU/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter, 992356/60/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter, 992357/60/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter and 992358/60/CCI/HQ/RM/Meter, dated the 28th October 1961, are hereby directed not to enter into any commitments against the said licences and return them immediately to the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.

M/s. E. Ruttonsha Private Ltd.,  
International House,  
Bombay Agra Road,  
Vikhroli,  
Bombay-79.

[No. Meter/10-A/2-61/L-II-B.]

**S.O. 481.**—It is hereby notified, that in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry propose to cancel licence No. A.791480/60/AU/CCI/HQ/RM/Battery, dated the 28th October, 1961, valued at Rs. 75,000 for the import of raw materials from the General Currency Area except South and S.W. Africa, granted by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, to M/s. E. Ruttonsha Private Limited, International House, Bombay Agra Road, Vikhroli, Bombay-79, unless sufficient cause against this is furnished to the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi, within ten days of the date of issue of this notice, by the said M/s. E. Ruttonsha Private Limited, International House, Bombay Agra Road, Vikhroli, Bombay-79, or any Bank, or any other party, who may be interested in it.

2. In view of what is stated above, M/s. Ruttonsha Private Limited, International House, Bombay Agra Road, Vikhroli, Bombay-79, or any Bank, or any other party, who may be interested in the said licence No. A.791480/60/AU/CCI/HQ/RM/Battery, dated the 28th October, 1961, are hereby directed not to enter into any commitments against the said licence and return it immediately to the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.

M/s. E. Ruttonsha Private Ltd.,  
International House,  
Bombay Agra Road,  
Vikhroli,  
Bombay-79.

[No. Battery/15-A/2/61-L/II-B.]

S. GANGULI, Dy. Chief Controller.

**(Office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)**

**(Central Licensing Area)**

**ORDER**

*New Delhi, the 23rd January 1962*

**S.O. 482.**—Whereas M/s. Mumbai Rajya Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Sangh Ltd., Distt., Local Board Building (Extn.) Poona-2 or any bank or any other person have not come forward furnishing sufficient cause, against Notice No. DCCI/I(CLA)/71/61/3602 dated 3rd January 1962 proposing to cancel the licence No. A 762934/60/AU/CCI/D dated 14th July 1960 for import of Brass Liners and Screen for Vacuum Filter fro Rs. 18,833/- from S.C.A. except South Africa, granted to the said M/s. Mumbai Rajya Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Sangh Ltd., Distt. Local Board Building (Extn.) Poona-2 by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Central Licensing Area, 'B' Barracks, Janpath, New Delhi, Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Import (Control) Order, 1955, hereby cancel the said licence No. A 762934/60/AU/CCI/D dated 14th July 1960 issued to the said M/s. Mumbai Rajya Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Sangh Ltd., Distt. Local Board Building (Extn.), Poona-2.

[No. DCCI/I(CLA)/71/61.]

RAM MURTI SHARMA,

Dy. Chief Controller.

**(Indian Standards Institution)**

*New Delhi, the 7th February 1962*

**S. O. 483.**—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby, notifies that the Indian Standard, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been established during the period 1st February to 7th February 1962.

## THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standard established	No. and Title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I	IS : 1867-1961 Specification for Rubber Hot-Water Bottles.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for rubber hot-water bottles without fabric insertion. (Price Rs. 2.50).

Copies of this Indian Standard are available, for sale, with the Indian Standards Institution, 'Manak Bhavan', 9 Mathura Road, New Delhi-1, and also at its Branch Offices at (i) 232 Dr. Dada-bhoj Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay-1, (ii) Third Floor, 11 Sooterkin Street, Calcutta-13, (iii) 2/21 First Line Beach, Madras-1, and (iv) 14/69 Civil Lines, Kanpur.

No. MD/13:2

C. N. MODAWAL,  
Head of the Certification Marks Division.

## MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES &amp; FUEL

(Department of Mines and Fuel)

New Delhi, the 6th February 1962

**S.O. 484.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

## SCHEDULE

Drawing No. Rev/143/61 dt. 20-9-61

**BLOCK**—Sikardih-Giridih Coalfield.

Sl. No.	Village	Thana	Thana No.	District	Area in acres	Remarks
1.	Sikardih	Giridih	198	Hazaribagh	22.25	[Full.
2.	Belatanr	Giridih	199	Hazaribagh	2.90	Part.
Total :—				25.15 acres (Approximately).		

## Boundary Description

AB line passes along the Northern boundary of village Sikardih (Giridih Colliery boundary).

BC line passes along the middle of Sukhna Nadi.

CA line passes along the right bank of Khakhu Nadi.

The map of this area can be inspected at the office of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited (Revenue Section) Darbhanga House, Ranchi or in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh.

[No. C2-20(2)/62.]

**S.O. 485.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

#### SCHEDULE.

Drawing No. Rev./142/61.

Dated 20th September, 1961.

#### BLOCK—Lakhari— Giridih Coalfield.

Sl. No.	Village	Thana	Thana No.	District	Area in acres	Remarks
1.	Lakhari	Giridih	101	Hazaribagh	—	Part.
2.	Bakshidih	Giridih	195	Hazaribagh	--	Part.

TOTAL :— 190·60 Acres (Approx.)

#### BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION.

AB line passes through villages Bakshidih and Lakhari.

BC line passes along the Common boundary of villages Lakhari and Chaitadih, Lakhari and Kamarsali (Giridih Colliery Boundary).

CD line passes through village Bakshidih (Giridih Colliery Boundary).

DE line passes through village Bakshidih.

EA line passes through village Bakshidih.

The plans of the area covered by this Notification may be inspected in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh or in the office of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited (Revenue Section).

Dharbhanga House, Ranchi.

[No. C2-20(3)/62.]

#### (Department of Mines and Fuel)

#### ERRATA

New Delhi the 6th February, 1962.

**S.O. 486.**—In the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) No. S.O. 2978, dated the 8th December, 1961, published in Part II, Section 3 Sub-Section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1961, at page 3260—

- (a) under the heading "Plot Nos. acquired in village Deoria Barganwa", for "7(P)" read "727(P)";
- (b) under the heading "Plot Nos. acquired in village Kurse" for "6 to 62" read "6 to 52".

[No. C2-20(4)/61.]

New Delhi, the 17th February 1962

**S.O. 487.**—In the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Department of Mines and Fuel) No. S.O. 2975, dated the 8th December, 1961, published in Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1961—

- (I) at page 3251, under the heading "Plot Nos. acquired in village Kathara", for "990(P)" read "990 to";
- (II) at page 3253 under the heading "Plot Nos. acquired in village Jhirki", for "450(P)" read "459" and for "464 to 1002" read "462 to 1002",

(III) at page 3254—(a) under the heading "Boundary Description" in paragraph beginning with "25-26, line passes along the Southern Boundary of Plot Nos." for "302" read "362", (b) in the tabular statement under the heading "Sub-Block II, Mining rights", in column 4 against Serial No. I, for "177" read "117".

(IV) at page 3255 for "1-42-38" read "41-42-38".

[No. C2-20(2)/61.]

P. S. KRISHNAN, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 12th February 1962

**S.O. 488.**—The following draft of amendments to the Arecanuts (Grading and Marking) Rules, 1952, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937) is published, as required by the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 5th March, 1962.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

### *Draft Amendments*

1. These rules may be called the Arecanuts (Grading and Marking) Amendment Rules, 1962.

2. In Schedule I of the Arecanuts (Grading and Marking) Rules, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules),

In column 2 of the Table, for the entries "1" and over but not exceeding 1.2", "0.9" and over but less than 1", "0.8" and over but less than 0.9" and "under 0.8", the entries "25 mm and over but not exceeding 30 mm", "23 mm and over but less than 25 mm", "20 mm and over but less than 23 mm" and "under 20 mm" shall respectively be substituted.

3. In Schedule II of the said rules,

in the design under Grade designation mark of arecanuts, for the words "भारत की उत्पत्ति" the words "भातीय उत्पाद" shall be substituted.

[No. F.17-1/62-AM(i).]

**S.O. 489.**—The following draft of amendments to the Grapes Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937) is published, as required by the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 5th March, 1962.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

### *Draft Amendments*

1. These rules may be called the Grapes Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1962.

2. For the existing Schedules I to VII of the Grapes Grading and Marking Rules, 1937 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), the following Schedules I to VII shall be substituted, namely:—

# SCHEDULE I

*Grade designations and definition of quality of Grapes Specie Kishmish (Sultana) produced in India.*

Grade designation	Definition of quality-special characteristics					
	Bunches			Berries		
	Minimum length*	Minimum weight	Shape	Size	Colour	Blemish†
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Special	Millimetres 254	Grams 292	The bunch shall be well formed, having its normal cylindrical shape tapering to a point. The string (main stem) shall be covered with berries throughout the length.	Berries shall be reasonably uniform in size. Half or more of the berries in any bunch shall be at least 13 mms in diameter‡.	At least a quarter of the berries in each bunch shall show the normal amber colour of the variety.	Reasonably free from blemish§. Blemish caused by handling or spraying and dusting may be permitted to the extent of 5% of the berries in any bunch.
A	152	175	As above	As above	As above	Reasonably free from blemish§. Blemish caused by handling or spraying and dusting may be permitted to the extent of 10% of the berries in any bunch.
B	102	117	As above	As above	As above	As above

\*As measured from the top-most berry to the lowest.

†i.e., the greatest diameter as measured at right angles to the longer axis.

‡Blemish as well as spraying or dusting marks includes mechanical damage to the skin, malformation and visible signs of insect infestation and damage caused by the attack of fungus diseases and insect-pests.

§A 5% tolerance shall be allowed in respect of blemish other than spraying or dusting marks but the total of serious defects including mould and decay shall not exceed 1% by weight.

## SCHEDULE II]

*Grade designations and definition of quality of Grapes Bedana produced in India.*

Grade designation	Definition of quality-special characteristics					
	Bunches		Berries			Blemish†
	Minimum length*	Minimum weight	Shape	Size	Colour	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Special	Millimetres 203	Grams 233	The bunch shall be compact and well formed, having its normal irregularly cylindrical shape. The string (main stem) shall be covered with berries throughout the length. Gaps to the extent of 10% due to "Shelling" — (dropping of berries)—may be allowed.	Berries shall be reasonably uniform in size. Two thirds or more shall be at least 15 mms in diameter.†	At least half of the berries in each bunch shall show the normal greenish amber colour.	Reasonably free from blemish‡. Blemish caused by handling and spraying or dusting may be permitted to the berries in any bunch.
A	152	175	As above	Berries shall be reasonably uniform in size. At least half the berries in any bunch shall be at least 15 mms. in diameter‡.	As above	Reasonably free from blemish‡. Blemish caused by handling and spraying or dusting may be permitted to the extent of 20% of the berries in any bunch.

\*As measured from the top-most berry to the lowest.

†i.e., the greatest diameter as measured at right angles to the longer axis.

‡Blemish as well as spraying or dusting marks includes mechanical damage to the skin, malformation and visible signs of insect infestation and damage caused by the attack of fungus diseases and insect-pests.

§A 5% tolerance shall be allowed in respect of blemish other than spraying or dusting marks but the total of serious defects including mould and decay shall not exceed ½% by weight.



## SCHEDULE III

*Grade designations and definitions of quality of Grapes Tor (Siah) produced in India.*

Definition of quality-special characteristics

Grade designation I	Bunches			Berries		
	Minimum length†	Minimum weight	Shape	Size	Colour	Blemish‡
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Special	Millimetres 152	Grams 350	The bunch shall be compact and well formed, having its normal irregularly conical shape. The string (main stem) shall be covered with berries throughout the length.	Berries shall be reasonably uniform in size. Two-thirds or more of the berries in any bunch shall be at least 20 mms. in diameter.*	At least two-thirds of the berries in each bunch shall have the normal dark purple colour of the variety.	Reasonably free from blemish§. Blemish caused by handling and spraying or dusting may be permitted to the extent of 5% of the berries in any bunch.
A	127	292	As above	Berries shall be reasonably uniform in size. Half or more of the berries in any bunch shall be at least 18 mms. in diameter.*	At least half of the berries in each bunch shall have normal dark purple colour of the variety.	Reasonably free from Blemish. Blemish caused by handling & spraying or dusting may be permitted to the extent of 10% of the berries in any bunch.
B	102	233	As above	Berries shall be reasonably uniform in size. Half or more of the berries in any bunch shall be at least 15 mms. in diameter.*	At least one third of the berries in each bunch shall have the normal dark purple colour of the variety.	As above.

†As measured from the top-most berry to the lowest.

\* i.e., the greatest diameter as measured at right angles to the longer axis.

‡Blemish as well as spraying or dusting marks includes mechanical damage to the skin, malformation and visible signs of insect infestations and damage caused by the attack of fungus diseases and insect-pests.

§A 5% tolerance shall be allowed in respect of blemish other than spraying or dusting marks but the total of serious defects including mould and decay shall not exceed ½% by weight.

## SCHEDULE IV

*Grade designations and definition of quality of Grapes Speen Sabi produced in India.*

## Definition of quality-special characteristics

Grade designation	Bunches		Berries			
	Minimum length*	Minimum weight	Shape	Size	Colour	Blemish†
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Millimetres	Grams				
Special	229	262	The bunch shall have its normal shape of being long and cylindrical. The string (main stem) shall be covered with berries throughout the length.	Berries shall be reasonably uniform in size. Two thirds or more shall be at least 18 mm. in diameter‡ and 25 mm. in length.	At least two-thirds of the berries in each bunch shall show the normal greenish amber (translucent) colour of the variety.	Reasonably free from blemish§. Blemish caused by handling and spraying or dusting may be permitted to the extent of 5% of the berries in a bunch.
A	178	204	As above	Berries shall be reasonably uniform in size. Half or more shall be at least 15 mm. in diameter‡ and 23 mm. in length.	As above.	As above.

\*As measured from the top-most berry to the lowest.

†i. e., the greatest diameter as measured at right angles to the longer axis which indicates length.

‡Blemish as well as spraying or dusting marks includes mechanical damage to the skin, malformation and visible signs of insect infestation and damage due to the attack of fungus diseases and insect-pests.

§5% tolerance shall be allowed in respect of blemish other than spraying or dusting marks but the total of serious defects including mould and decay shall not exceed 1% by weight

## SCHEDULE V

*Grade designations and definition of quality of Grapes Sur Sabi produced in India.*

## Definition of quality—Special characteristics

Grade designation	Bunches			Berries		Blemish†
	Minimum length*	Minimum weight	Shape	Size	Colour	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Special	Millimetres 203	Grams 292	The bunch shall have its normal shape of being slightly shouldered, longish, more or less cylindrical and fairly compact and it shall be well formed. The main stem shall be covered with berries throughout the length.	Berries shall be reasonably uniform in size. Two-thirds or more of the berries shall be at least 20 mm in diameter† and 25 mm in length. No berry shall be less than 15 mm in diameter† and 20 mm in length (Tolerance 5% for undersized berries may be allowed).	At least two-thirds of the berries in each bunch shall show the normal dull dark maroon colour of the variety.	Reasonably free from blemish**. Blemish caused by handling and spraying or dusting may be permitted to the extent of 5% of the berries in a bunch.
A	127	146	The bunch may be more or less conical in shape. It shall be compact and well formed. The length of the bunch shall be more than the width at the shoulder. Gaps to the extent 10% due to "shelling" (the dropping of the berries) may be allowed.	Berries shall be reasonably uniform in size. Half or more of the berries shall be at least 20 mm in diameter† and 23 mm in length. (Tolerance 5% for undersized berries may be allowed).	As above.	Reasonably free from blemish**. Blemish caused by handling and spraying or dusting may be permitted to the extent of 10% of the berries in a bunch.

\*As measured from the top-most berry to the lowest.

\*\*A 5% tolerance shall be allowed in respect of blemish other than spraying or dusting marks but the total of serious defects including mould and decay shall not exceed 1% by weight.

†i.e., the greatest diameter as measured at right angles to the longer axis which indicates length.

Blemish as well as spraying or dusting marks includes mechanical damage to the skin, mildew, malformation and visible signs of insect infestation and damage due to the attack of fungus diseases and insect-pests.

## SCHEDULE VI

*Grade designations and definition of quality of Grapes Tass produced in India*

## Definition of quality—Special characteristics

Grade designation	Bunches		Berries			Blemish†
	Minimum length*	Minimum weight	Shape	Size	Colour	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Special	Millimetres 152	Grams 350	The bunch shall be massive and very compact, having its normal irregularly conical shape. The main stem shall be reasonably covered with berries throughout the length.	Berries shall be reasonably uniform in size. Two-thirds or more shall be at least 20 mm in diameter‡.	At least two-thirds of the berries shall show the normal dull pale yellow colour of the variety.	Reasonably free from blemish**. Blemish caused by handling and spraying or dusting may be permitted to the extent of 20% of the berries in a bunch. Brown marking on the skin due to discolouration may be permitted to the extent of 50%.

\*As measured from the top-most berry to the lowest.

\*\*A 5% tolerance shall be allowed in respect of blemish other than spraying or dusting marks but the total of serious defects including mould and decay shall not exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$ % by weight.

†i.e., the greatest diameter as measured at right angles to the longer axis which indicates length.

‡Blemish as well as what is caused by handling and spraying or dusting includes mechanical damage to the skin, malformation and visible signs of insect infestation and damage due to the attack of fungus diseases and insect-pests.

# SCHEDULE VII

## Grade designations and definition of quality of Grapes Bhokari produced in India

Grade designation	Definition of quality—Special characteristics					
	Bunches		Berries			Blemish†
	Minimum length*	Minimum weight	Shape	Size	Colour	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Special	Millimetres 203	Grams 567	The bunch shall be compact and well formed having its normal cylindrical shape tapering towards the end. The string (main stem) shall be reasonably covered with berries throughout the length.	Berries shall be reasonably uniform in size. Two-thirds or more of the berries in any bunch shall be at least 19 mm in diameter‡.	At least two-thirds of the berries in each bunch shall show the normal pale purple colour of the variety.	Reasonably free from blemish§. Blemish due to handling and spraying or dusting may be permitted to the extent of 5 per cent. of the berries in any bunch.
A	152	425	The string (main stem) shall be reasonably covered and surrounded by berries throughout the length.	Berries shall be reasonably uniform in size. Half or more of the berries in any bunch shall be at least 13 mm in diameter‡.	At least half of the berries in any bunch shall show the normal pale purple colour of the variety.	Reasonably free from blemish§. Blemish due to handling and spraying or dusting may be permitted to the extent of 20 per cent. of the berries in any bunch.
B	102	283	The length of the bunch shall be greater than the breadth of the shoulder. Slight gaps on the string may be permitted to the extent of 5% of the berries.	Berries shall be reasonably uniform in size. Half or more of the berries in any bunch shall be at least 13 mm in diameter‡.	As above.	Reasonably free from blemish§. Blemish due to handling and spraying or dusting may be permitted to the extent of 30% of the berries in any bunch.

\*As measured from the top-most berry to the lowest.

†i.e., the greatest diameter as measured at right angles to the longer axis.

‡Blemish as well as spraying or dusting marks includes mechanical damage to the skin, mildew, malformation and visible sign of insect infestation.

§A 5% tolerance shall be allowed in special and grade A and 10% in grade B, but the total of serious defects including mould and decay be limited to 1% by weight.

3. In Schedule VIII of the said rules,

In the design under Grade designation mark for packages of Grapes, for the words "भारत की उत्पत्ति" the words "भारतीय उत्पाद" shall be substituted.

[No. F.17-1/62-AM(VI).]

**S.O. 490.**—The following draft of amendments to the Handpicked Selected Groundnut Grading and Marking Rules, 1939, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937) is published, as required by the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 5th March, 1962.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

*Draft Amendment*

1. These rules may be called the Handpicked Selected Groundnut Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1962.

2. In rule 6 of the Handpicked Selected Groundnut Grading and Marking Rules, 1939 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules)—

- (i) in sub-rule (1), for the existing figures and words "182 lb. or 112 lb.", the figures and words "about 83 Kg. or 50 Kg." shall be substituted,
- (ii) in sub-rule 2, for the existing figures and word "82 lb." the figures and words "about 37 Kg." shall be substituted.

3. In Schedule I of the said rules,

- (i) in the heading of column 2 of the Table, for the existing entry "ounce\*", the entry "28 gm.\*" shall be substituted.
- (ii) in column 3 of the Table, for the existing entry "1 oz. (2.43 tolas)", the entry "28 gm." shall be substituted.

4. In Schedules II and III of the said rules,

- (i) in the heading of column 3 of the Tables, for the existing entries "ounce\*", the entries "28 gm.\*" shall be substituted,
- (ii) in column 4 of the Tables, for the existing entries "8 oz. per bag of 1 cwt.", the entries "227 gm. per bag of 51 Kg." shall be substituted.

5. In Schedule IV of the said rules,

In the heading of column 2 of the Table, for the existing entry "ounce\*", the entry "28 gm.\*" shall be substituted.

6. In Schedule V of the said rules,

In the design under the Grade designation mark for bags of selected groundnuts in shell, for the words "भारत की उत्पत्ति" the words "भारतीय उत्पाद" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 17-1/62-AM(vii).]

**S.O. 491.**—The following draft of rules further to amend the Kanchan (Bathua) Mangoes (Home Consumption) Grading and Marking Rules, 1955, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937) is published, as required by the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 5th March, 1962.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

### Draft Rules

1. These Rules may be called the Kanchan (Bathua) Mangoes (Home Consumption) Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1962.

2. In Schedule I of the Kanchan (Bathua) Mangoes (Home Consumption) Grading and Marking Rules, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules),

- (1) In the heading of column 2 of the Table, for the existing word occurring below the figure (2) "Tolas", the word "Grams" shall be substituted;
- (2) In column 2 of the Table, for the existing figures "25", "20" and "15", the figures "292", "233" and "175" shall respectively be substituted;
- (3) In column 3 of the Table, for the existing entry against item 6 "Than a quarter square inch", the entry "Than 161 square mm" shall be substituted;
- (4) In the footnote of the Table (i) for the existing entries against item 1 "25 tolas and 30 tolas" the entries "292 gm. and 350 gm." shall respectively be substituted;
- (ii) for the existing entry against the mark \* "2½ tolas", the entry "29 mm" shall be substituted.

3. In Schedule II of the said rules,

in the design under Grade designation mark for packages of Mangoes for the words "भारत की उत्पत्ति" the words "भारतीय उत्पाद" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 17-1/62-AM(viii).]

**S.O. 492.**—The following draft of rules further to amend the Citrus Fruits Grading and Marking Rules, 1949, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937) is published, as required by the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 5th March, 1962.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

### Draft Rules

1. These rules may be called the Citrus Fruits Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1962.

2. In Schedule I of the Citrus Fruits Grading and Marking Rules, 1949 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules),

in the design under the Grade designation mark for packages of Citrus Fruits for the words "भारत की उत्पत्ति" the words "भारतीय उत्पाद" shall be substituted.

3. In Schedules III-A, II-B, II-C, III-A, III-B, III-C, IV, V, VI and VII of the said rules,

in column 2 of the Table, for the words occurring on the top of the figures "Inches", the words "Millimetres" shall be substituted.

4. In Schedule II-A of the said rules,

in column 2 of the Table, for the existing figures "3½", "3", "2½" and "2¼", the figures "83", "76", "70" and "64" shall respectively be substituted.

5. In Schedule II-B of the said rules,

(i) in column 2 of the Table, for the existing figures "3", "2½", "2¼", "3", "2½" and "2¼", the figures "76", "70", "64", "76", "70" and "64" shall respectively be substituted,

(ii) in the foot-note of the Table, for the existing entry against the mark \* "by ¼ inch", the entry "by 6 mm" shall be substituted.

6. In Schedule II-C of the said rules,
  - (i) in column 2 of the Table, for the existing figures " $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", " $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", "3" " $2\frac{3}{4}$ " and " $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", the figures "89", "83", "76", "70" and "64" shall respectively be substituted;
  - (ii) in the foot-note of the Table for the existing entry against the mark \* "by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch", the entry "0 mm" shall be substituted.
7. In Schedule III-A of the said rules,
  - in column 2 of the Table, for the existing figures " $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", "3", " $2\frac{3}{4}$ " and " $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", the figures "83", "76", "70" and "64" shall respectively be substituted.
8. In Schedule III-B of the said rules,
  - in column 2 of the Table, for the existing figures "3", " $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and " $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", the figures "76", "70", "64" and "57" shall respectively be substituted.
9. In Schedule III-C of the said rules,
  - in column 2 of the Table, for the existing figures " $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", "3", " $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", " $2\frac{1}{4}$ " and " $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", the figures "83", "76", "70", "64" and "57" shall respectively be substituted.
10. In Schedule IV of the said rules,
  - in column 2 of the Table, for the existing figures " $4\frac{1}{2}$ ", " $4\frac{1}{4}$ ", "4", " $3\frac{3}{4}$ " and " $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", the figures "114", "108", "102", "95" and "89" shall respectively be substituted.
11. In Schedule V of the said rules,
  - (i) in column 2 of the Table, for the existing figures " $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", "3", " $2\frac{3}{4}$ " and " $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", the figures "83", "76", "70" and "64" shall respectively be substituted.
  - (ii) in the foot-note of the Table, for the existing entry against the mark \* "over  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter", the entry "over 89 mm. diameter" shall be substituted.
12. In Schedule VI of the said rules,
  - (i) in column 2 of the Table, for the existing figures "3", " $2\frac{3}{4}$ " and " $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", the figures "76", "70" and "64" shall respectively be substituted;
  - (ii) in the foot-note of the Table, for the existing entry against the mark \* "over  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter", the entry "over 83 mm. in diameter" shall be substituted.
13. In Schedule VII of the said rules,
  - in column 2 of the Table, for the existing figures " $1\frac{3}{4}$ ", " $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", " $1\frac{1}{4}$ " and " $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", the figures "44", "41", "38" and "35" shall respectively be substituted.

[No. F. 17-1/62-AM(ix).]

**S.O. 493.**—The following draft of rules further to amend the Alphonso Mangoes (Export) Grading and Marking Rules, 1938, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937) is published as required by the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 5th March, 1962.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

#### *Draft Rules*

1. These rules may be called the Alphonso Mangoes (Export) Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1962.



2. In Schedule I of the Alphonso Mangoes (Export) Grading and Marking Rules, 1938 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules),

- (i) in the headings of columns 2 and 3 of the Table, for the existing words occurring below the figures 2 and 3, "Minimum Tolas" and "Maximum Tolas", the words "Minimum Grams" and "Maximum Grams" shall respectively be substituted;
- (ii) in column 2 of the Table, for the existing figures "24", "19" and "14", the figures "280", "222" and "163" shall respectively be substituted;
- (iii) in column 3 of the Table, for the existing figures "29", "24" and "19", the figures "338", "280" and "222" shall respectively be substituted;
- (iv) in the foot-note of the Table, for the existing entry "two tolas or less", the entry "23 grams or less" shall be substituted.

3. In Schedule II of the said rules,

in the design under Grade designation mark for packages of Mangoes, for the words "भारत की उत्पत्ति" the words "भारतीय उत्पाद" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 17-1/62-AM(x).]

**S.O. 494.**—The following draft of rules further to amend the Alphonso Mangoes (Home Consumption) Grading and Marking Rules, 1939, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937) is published, as required by the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 5th March, 1962.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

#### *Draft Rules*

1. These rules may be called the Alphonso Mangoes (Home Consumption) Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1962.

2. In Schedule I of the Alphonso Mangoes (Home Consumption) Grading and Marking Rules, 1939 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules),

- (1) in the heading of column 2 of the Table, for the entry "(tolas)", the entry, "(Grams)" shall be substituted;
- (2) in column 2 of the Table, for the existing figures "30", "25", "20", "18" and "15", the figures "350", "292", "233", "210" and "175" shall respectively be substituted;
- (3) in the foot-note of the Table, (i) for the existing entry against the mark \* "one tola", the entry "12 gms." shall be substituted;
- (ii) for the existing entries against the ‡ "from 14 annas to 15 annas of full maturity" and "16 annas", the entries "from 87 per cent to 94 per cent of full maturity" and "hundred per cent" shall respectively be substituted;
- (iii) for the existing entry against the mark // "A tolerance of 10 per cent may be allowed as far as 13 annas maturity" the entry "A tolerance of 10 per cent may be allowed as far as fruits having 81 per cent maturity" shall be substituted.

In Schedule II of the said rules,

in the design under Grade designation mark for packages of Mangoes, for the words "भारत की उत्पत्ति" the words "भारतीय उत्पाद" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 17-1/62-AM(xi).]

V. S. NIGAM, Under Secy.

**(Department of Agriculture)****(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)***New Delhi, the 8th February 1962*

**S.O. 495.**—The Government of Orissa having nominated Shri Bimal Krishna Misra, M.Sc., Landlord, Markandeswar Sahi, Prui, Orissa as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee to represent the coconut growers in Orissa State under clause (b) of Section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (10 of 1944), the Central Government hereby notifies that Shri Bimal Krishna Misra aforesaid shall be the member of the said Committee for the period ending 31st March, 1964.

[No. 8-3/61-Com.I.]

SANTOKH SINGH, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH***New Delhi, the 8th February 1962*

**S.O. 496.**—Dr. T. B. Gupta, D.L.O., D.O.M.S. (Lond.), Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Principal, Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai, having elected as a member of the Medical Council of India under clause (b) of subsection (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), vice Dr. Madan Prasad, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. F. 5-13/59-MI, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading "Elected under clause (b) of subsection (1) of section 3", for the existing entry against serial No. 22, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

<p>"Dr. T. B. Gupta, D.L.O., D.O.M.S. (Lond.), Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Principal, Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai".</p>	<p>Bihar University.</p>
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[No. F. 5-60/61-MI.]

A. C. RAY, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS****(Department of Transport)****(Transport Wing)****MERCHANT SHIPPING***New Delhi, the 12th February 1962*

**S.O. 497.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 5 of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Seamen's Employment Office, Calcutta) Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri H. M. Jagtiani as a member representative of the shipowners on the Seamen's Employment Board (Foreign-going) at the port of Calcutta in place of Shri B. P. Singh Roy who has since expired, and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Transport) No. 15-MT(2)/60, dated the 9th November, 1960, namely:—

In the said notification for entry No. 6 under I, the following entry shall be substituted:—

"6. Shri H. M. Jagtiani."

[No. 15-MT(9)/60.]

M. L. GAIND, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

**ARCHAEOLOGY**

*New Delhi, the 8th February 1962*

**S.O. 498.**—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of S.R. & C.A. No. F.4-22/61-C.I dated 28th September, 1961 published in Part II Section 3 sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated 7th October 1961, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to declare the ancient site and remains specified in the schedule below to be of national importance.

And whereas no objections have been received to the making of such declaration:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby declares the said ancient site and remains to be of national importance.

SCHEDULE

State	District	Tahsil/Re- venue Unit No.	Locality	Name of site	Revenue plot No. to be in- cluded under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership
Bihar	Singhbhum	Revenue Thana No. 4	Itagarh	Ancient mound locally known as Kulugarha and Basput together with ad- jacent land comprised in Survey plot Nos. 1095 and 1096.	Whole of Sur- vey Plot Nos. 1095 and 1096.	31.621 acres	North :— River Kharkai, East:—Survey plot Nos. 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1102, 1103, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1114, and 1115. South:—Survey plot Nos. 1093, 1094, 1122, 1120, 1119, 1117, and 1116. West:— Village road.	Plot No. 1095—Pri- vate, Plot No. 1096— Partly Govt. and partly owned Privately.

[No. F. 4-22/61-C.L.]

S. J. NARSIAN,  
Assistant Educational Adviser.

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*New Delhi, the 12th February 1962*

**S.O. 499.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that ancient monument specified in the schedule attached hereto is of national importance.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to declare the said ancient monument to be of national importance.

Any objection made within two months after the issue of this notification by any person interested in the said ancient monument will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

State	District	Taluk	Locality	Name of monument	Revenue plot numbers to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks
Madras	Kanya-kumari	Kalkulam	Thirunathikara (hamlet of Thirupparappu).	Rock-cut-cave temple together with adjacent land in Survey Plot Nos. 2632/8, 2632/9 and 2632/10	Whole of Survey Plot Nos. 2632/8, 2632/9 and 2632/10	11.558 acres.	North : Survey Plot No. 2818/4. East : Part of Survey Plot No. 2818/4 and Survey Plot Nos. 2834, 2819 and 2632/12 (Tope) South : Survey Plot Nos. 2632/11, 2616, 2618 and 2632/7. West : Survey Plot Nos. 2624 and 2632/5.	Survey Plot No. 2632/9—State Govt. Survey Plot Nos. 2632/8 and 2632/10—Private.	Temple is under worship.

[No. F. 4-38/61-C.I.]

S. J. NARSIAN,  
Assistant Educational Adviser.

**MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER****ORDER**

*New Delhi, the 8th February, 1962*

**S.O. 500.**—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 133 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of—

- (1) Rule 123 (5) and
- (2) Rule 123 (7)

of the said Rules shall be relaxed in respect of the use of the following cable in conjunction with one Joy 58—BH Champion Rotary Blast Hole Drill, serial No. 8556—

One length of 1,000 feet of three conductor type with ground wires 600 volts grade—type G—with rubber insulator around conductors, neoprene fillers, neoprene jacket conforming to reference Sections of American IPCEA, standard S 19-8-1, and section 6·21 and 6·22 of the same, size—2/0—flexible trailing cable.

in the Hospital Quarry, Bokaro Colliery Messrs. National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., to the extent that (1) in relaxation of Rule 123 (5), the special type of trailing cable being not of the armoured type may be used with the portable drill and (2) in relaxation of Rule 123 (7), flexible cable not exceeding 1,000 feet in length may be used with the Rotary Blast Hole Drill and the relaxation shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (1) The 550 volts supply to the flexible cable should be controlled by a suitably rated gate-end type circuit-breaker and provided with suitably rated earth-leakage protection at 5 amps or below.
- (2) The flexible trailing cable should be connected to the electricity supply system and the machine by properly constructed connector boxes or totally enclosed safe attachments.
- (3) The drill along with the flexible trailing cable shall be worked and handled with due care so as to avert danger arising out of any electrical defect or in the use.
- (4) The operators of the drill shall be trained and authorised for operating the drill with competency and due care to avoid danger.

Provided that the aforesaid relaxation shall be valid for such time as the said machine is in use in the mine and due information shall be given to the Central Government through the Electrical Inspector of Mines as soon as the machine is taken out of the mine.

[No. EL. II-5(5)/61.]

N. S. VASANT,  
Officer on Special Duty.

**MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS****(Railway Board)**

*New Delhi, the 6th February 1962*

**S.O. 501.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 and section 5 of the Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Act, 1956 (69 of 1956) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) notification No. F(X)II-61/TX-19/12 dated the 23rd December 1961, the Central Government hereby varies the rates of terminal tax fixed in the said notification and—

- (a) fixes the rates as specified in the schedule annexed hereto at which terminal tax shall be levied in respect of every railway ticket on all passengers carried by railway from or to the notified places specified in the said schedule, and
- (b) directs that the terminal tax at the aforesaid rates shall be leviable for the period ending with the 30th April, 1962.

## THE SCHEDULE

## Rates of terminal tax

Names of notified places	Class of accommodation	Single ticket Adult		Child between 3 & 12 years of age.		Monthly tickets
		Short distance passengers 16—150 miles (25—242 kilometres)	Long distance passengers (Beyond 150 miles 242 kilometres)	Short Distance passengers (16—150 miles— 25—242 kilometres)	Long Distance passengers (Beyond 150 miles 242 kilometres)	
1. Hardwar	Air conditioned or	Rs. nP	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
2. Jawalapur						
3. Near Tunnel.	I Class	1.30	1.50	0.65	0.75	45.00
4. Bhimgoda Tank	II Class	0.90	1.00	0.45	0.50	22.50
	III Class	0.31	0.50	0.16	0.25	7.50

*Explanation.* The Terminal tax on a return ticket shall be double the rates fixed herein.

[No. F(X)II-61/TX-19/12.]

D. V. REDDY, Secy.

## (Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1962.

**S.O. 502.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 36 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (9 of 1910), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) No. 60/Elec/112/6, dated 10th June, 1961:—

In item 8 of the Schedule to the said notification, specifying the jurisdiction of the Chief Electrical Engineer, South Eastern Railway, the words "Dandakaranya-Bolangir-Kiriburu Rly. Projects, Waltair" shall be added.

[No. 60/Elec/112/6.]

K. SREENIVASAN,  
for Secy., Railway Board,

## MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)

New Delhi, the 6th February 1962

**S.O. 503.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Sub-Section (2) of Section 16 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act 1954 (44 of 1954) the Central Government hereby appoints for the states of Maharashtra and Gujrat, Shri J. M. Sheth as Managing Officer under the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Bombay for the custody, management and disposal of Compensation Pool with effect from the date he took over charge of the post.

[No. 7(13)ARG/60.]

New Delhi, the 9th February 1962

**S.O. 504.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1954 (No. 12 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Shiva K. Talwar, Settlement Officer



as Additional Settlement Commissioner, for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such officer by or under the said Act with effect from the 15th January, 1962.

[No. 6/21/56-ARG.]

KANWAR BAHADUR,  
Settlement Commissioner (A) and  
*Ex-Officio* Dy. Secy.

### DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

*New Delhi, the 12th February 1962*

**S.O. 505.**—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 the Delhi Development Authority has replaced at the disposal of the Central Government the land described in the Schedule below for placing it at the disposal of the Land and Development Office:—

#### SCHEDULE

A plot of land measuring 87·7 sq. yds. bearing Khasra Nos. 457/283-284, 471/458/283-284 situated in G.B. Road, Delhi.

The above plot of land is bounded as follows:—

North—Railway.  
South—Plot of Fazuldin.  
East—Nazul land.  
West—Gali.

[No. L.13(3)46.]

R. K. VAISH, Secy.

### MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

*New Delhi, the 7th February 1962*

**S.O. 506.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the East Nimcha Colliery and their workmen.

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD.

REFERENCE No. 50 OF 1961

#### PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the East Nimcha Colliery

AND

Their workmen.

#### PRESENT:

Shri Salim M. Merchant, B.A.L.L.B., Presiding Officer.

#### APPEARANCES:

*For the workmen:*

Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, G. T. Road, Asansol. Dt. Burdwan.

*For the employers:*

Shri L. J. Pathak, Chief Personnel Officer,

*Dhanbad, dated the 25th January 1962*

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

## AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, by Order No. 1/37/60-LR-II dated the 28th June 1961, made in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 47), was pleased to refer the industrial dispute between the parties above named in respect of the matters specified in the following schedule to the said Order to me for adjudication.

## SCHEDULE

- "(1) Whether the earnings below Category V wages, prescribed under the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) as modified by the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, of the underground transfers engaged in the west section of East Nimcha Colliery are due to the difficult working conditions in that section?
- (2) If so, whether the rate per tub for trammimg fixed at present needs to be revised so as to enable them to earn category V wages? If so, what should be the revised rate per tub for trammimg and from which date after the 22nd January 1960?"

2. After the reference was made usual notice was issued on the parties calling for their written statements. The Treasurer of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, G. T. Road, Asansol, (hereinafter referred to as the Union) by an application dated 21st July 1961 applied for time to file the written statement of claim. But thereafter as no written statement was received either from the union or from the employers, the dispute was fixed for hearing on 25th January 1962 and notices of the same were served on the parties by registered post. Today a petition dated 23rd January 1962 signed by Shri Sunil Sen, Organising Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha was received in which he has stated that the union does not want to press the case and that it may be allowed to withdraw the same. Shri L. J. Pathak, Chief Personnel Officer for the employers has at the hearing on 25th January 1962 endorsed on that application of the union that the employers have no objection to the said application being granted. Shri Pathak further stated that the management has revised the rate of trammers in this colliery and that is the reason why this dispute is not being pressed by the Union.

3. In the above circumstances, this dispute is disposed of for want of prosecution. No order for costs.

SALIM M. MERCHANT,  
Presiding Officer,  
Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

DHANBAD,  
25th January 1962.

[No. 1/37/60-LR-II.]

New Delhi, the 8th February 1962

**S.O. 507.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Mukherjee Jote Janaki Colliery and their workmen.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD  
REFERENCE No. 32 of 1961

## PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Mukherjee Jote Janaki Colliery.

AND

Their workmen.

## PRESENT:

Shri Salim M. Merchant, B.A.L.L.B., Presiding Officer.

## APPEARANCES:

Shri Anil Baran Roy, Personal Clerk of Messrs. Brij Mohan Jhunjhunwala, Managing Agents of Mukherjee Jote Janaki Colliery, for the employers.

No appearance for the workmen.

*Dhanbad, dated the 23rd January, 1962.*

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

### AWARD.

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, by order No. 2/47/61-LR-II, dated the 23rd May, 1961, made in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 47), was pleased to refer the industrial dispute between the parties above named in respect of the subject matters specified in the following schedule to the said order for adjudication to me.

"Whether the action of the management in terminating the services of Shri Kamala Kanta, Mandal, Chaprasi, from the 28th January, 1961, is justified; if not, to what relief is he entitled?"

2. After the reference was received, notice dated 23rd June, 1961, was issued on the parties to file their written statements but no written statements were filed. The dispute was thereafter finally fixed for hearing on 22nd January, 1962. The notice of hearing was forwarded to the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, P.O. Topsy, Dist. Burdwan, by registered post and the same has been acknowledged as per endorsement dated 2nd January, 1962. However, at the hearing neither the dismissed workman, Kamla Kanta Mandal, nor anyone on behalf of the union was present. Shri Anil Baran Roy appearing for the management stated that the dispute has been settled and in proof thereof produced a copy of a letter, dated 6th June, 1961, which the said workman Shri Kamala Kanta Mandal had addressed to the Conciliation Officer (Central), Ranigunj, in which he had stated that the managing contractors Mukerjee Jote Janaki Colliery had excused him and had allowed him to do household work as before; that being satisfied with this arrangement he wished to withdraw the case against the colliery. He ended the letter by stating:

"Under the circumstances stated above I would request your goodself to kindly cancel my above case and inform your department concerned accordingly".

3. It therefore, appears to me that Shri Kamala Kanta Mandal Chaprasi, in respect of the termination of whose services this dispute was raised has arrived at a settlement with the employers and he does not desire to prosecute the claim. Apparently that is the reason why neither he nor the union have remained present at the hearing. I therefore dispose of this reference for non-prosecution.

No order as to costs.

SALIM M. MERCHANT,  
Presiding Officer,  
Central Govt., Industrial Tribunal,  
Dhanbad.

DHANBAD,  
23rd January, 1962.

[No. 2/47/61-LR.II.]

**S.O. 508.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column 2 of the Table annexed hereto as Conciliation Officers in respect of quarries attached to cement factories in the area specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 thereof.

TABLE

S. No.	Designation of Officer	Jurisdiction
1	2	3
1.	Conciliation Officer, Chandigarh	Patiala District in the State of Punjab.
2.	Conciliation Officer, Rohtak	Mohinderghar District in the State of Punjab.
3.	Commissioner of Labour, Bihar, Patna.	State of Bihar.
4.	Joint Commissioner of Labour, Bihar, Patna.	State of Bihar.

I	2	3
5. Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Bihar, Patna.		State of Bihar.
6. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Patna.		Patna Division in the State of Bihar.
7. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Jamshedpur.		Chotanagpur Division in the State of Bihar.
8. Superintendent of Labour, Patna.		Patna Division in the State of Bihar.
9. Superintendent of Labour, Dhanbad.		Dhanbad District in the State of Bihar.
10. Superintendent of Labour, Jamshedpur.		Singhbhum District in the State of Bihar.
11. Superintendent of Labour, Ranchi.		Ranchi and Palamau Districts in the State of Bihar.
12. Labour Officer, Arrah.		Shahabad District in the State of Bihar.
13. Labour Officer, Ranchi.		Ranchi District in the State of Bihar.
14. Labour Officer, Daltonganj.		Palamau District in the State of Bihar.
15. Labour Officer, Dhanbad.		Dhanbad District in the State of Bihar.
16. Labour Officer, Chaibassa.		Singhbhum District in the State of Bihar.
17. Regional Conciliation Officer, Allahabad.		Allahabad region comprising the districts of Allahabad, Banda, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Ballia and Fetehpur in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
18. Regional Conciliation Officer, Agra.		Agra region comprising the districts of Etah, Agra, Aligarh, Etawah, Mainpuri, Mathura and Jhansi and all the railway stations in Jalaun district along the Oral Jhansi railway line in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
19. Commissioner of Labour, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.		Whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh.
20. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Andhra Pradesh.		Whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh.
21. Labour Officer, Hyderabad [Circle (I)].		Hyderabad District including the areas comprised in the city of Secunderabad, but excluding those comprised in the city of Hyderabad in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
22. Labour Officer, Hyderabad [Circle (II)].		The areas comprised in the city of Hyderabad and Medak and Mahabubnagar Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
23. Labour Officer, Nizamabad.		Nizamabad District, Nirmal and Adilabad, Divisions of Adilabad District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
24. Labour Officer, Warangal.		Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda Districts (excluding the areas covered by Nagarjunasagar project) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
25. Labour Officer, Kareemnagar.		Karimnagar District and Asifabad Division of Adilabad District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
26. Labour Officer, Visakhapatnam.		Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
27. Labour Officer, Rajahmundry.		East Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
28. Labour Officer, Eluru.		West Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
29. Labour Officer, Vijayawada.		Krishna District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

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| <p>30. Labour Officer, Guntur.</p> <p>31. Labour Officer, Ananthapur.</p> <p>32. Labour Officer, Nellore.</p> <p>33. Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan.</p> <p>34. Deputy Labour Commissioner (Laws), Rajasthan.</p> <p>35. Regional Assistant Labour Commissioner, Jaipur.</p> <p>36. Labour Officer, Jaipur.</p> <p>37. Labour Officer, Kota.</p> <p>38. Commissioner of Labour, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.</p> <p>39. Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.</p> <p>40. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Head Office, Indore.</p> <p>41. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Gwalior Division, Gwalior.</p> <p>42. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Jabalpur Division, Jabalpur.</p> <p>43. Deputy Commissioner, Sirmur District, Nahan. (Conciliation Officer).</p> <p>44. Labour Officer, Rourkella.</p> <p>45. Assistant Labour Commissioner, Sambalpur.</p> <p>46. Labour Commissioner-cum-Chief Inspector of Factories, Orissa.</p> <p>47. Deputy Labour Commissioner, Orissa.</p> <p>48. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Belgaum Division, Hubli.</p> <p>49. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Gulberga Division, Gulberga.</p> <p>50. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Ahmedabad.</p> <p>51. Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Rajkot.</p> | <p>Guntur District and the area covered by Nagarjunasagar Project in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>Kurnool, Ananthapur and Cuddapah Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>Nellore and Chittoor Districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>Sawaimadhopur and Bundi Districts in the State of Rajasthan.</p> <p>Sawaimadhopur and Bundi Districts in the State of Rajasthan.</p> <p>Swaimadhopur and Bundi Districts in the State of Rajasthan.</p> <p>Swaimadhopur District in the State of Rajasthan.</p> <p>Bundi District in the State of Rajasthan.</p> <p>Whole of the State of Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>Whole of the State of Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>Whole of the State of Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>Gwalior Labour Division in the State of Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>Jabalpur Labour Division in the State of Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>Sirmur District in the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh.</p> <p>Sundargarh District in the State of Orissa.</p> <p>Sundargarh District in the State of Orissa.</p> <p>State of Orissa.</p> <p>North Kanara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts in the State of Mysore.</p> <p>Bidar, Gulberga, Raichur and Bellary Districts in the State of Mysore.</p> <p>Kaira District in the State of Gujarat.</p> <p>Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Junagadh Districts in the State of Gujarat.</p> |
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[No. 25/3/60-LR.II.]

*New Delhi, the 9th February 1962*

**S.O. 509.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Kessurgarh Colliery and their workmen.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA  
CAMP, DHANBAD**

REFERENCE No. 18 of 1962.

**PARTIES:**

Employers in relation to the Kessurgarh Colliery  
AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT: Shri L. P. Dave—*Presiding Officer*.

**APPEARANCES:**

*For the Employers:*

Shri Sita Ram Agarwalla.

*For the Workmen:*

Shri Sankar Bose, Member, Central Executive Committee, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

**AWARD**

By Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment Order No. 2/156/61-LRII, dated the 27th July 1961, the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Kessurgarh Colliery and their workmen in respect of the question whether the management was justified in suspending Shri Hemant Kumar Pande, indefinitely with effect from 12th October 1960 and in not allowing him to resume duty, and if not, what relief he is entitled to, was referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad. By subsequent Order No. 4/9/61-LRII, dated 13th December 1961, the proceedings in relation to the above dispute were withdrawn from the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, and were transferred to this Tribunal for disposal according to law.

2. When the matter came up for hearing before me today, the parties produced a memorandum of settlement (copy attached herewith). The dispute relates to the suspension of a workman named Hemant Kumar Pande. Under the compromise, the workman do not press for his reinstatement; on the other hand, the employers have agreed to pay him a sum of Rs. 600 (Rupees six hundred) within a week in full and final settlement of all his claims. It appears that this workman has already obtained employment elsewhere. I am satisfied that the above compromise is fair and reasonable.

3. I, therefore, record the compromise and pass an award in terms thereof.

L. P. DAVE,  
Presiding Officer.

DHANBAD;

The 29th January, 1962.

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA: CAMP AT DHANBAD.

CALCUTTA REFERENCE No. 18 of 1962

(Dhanbad Reference No. 62 of 1961)

**PARTIES:**

Employers in relation to the Kessurgarh Colliery  
AND

Their workmen.

The above-named parties have settled the above dispute amicably on the following terms:—

- (1) that the union does not press the claim for re-instatement of Shri Hemant Kumar Pandey, the workman concerned in the reference;
- (2) that the Employers will pay Rs. 600 (Rupees Six hundred) only within a week from the date as *ex-gratia* payment in full and final settlement of all claims of the above workmen till date including the claim for re-instatement;

(3) that the parties will bear their own respective costs.

It is therefore prayed that the compromise may kindly be recorded and an Award may be given in terms thereof.

For Workmen:

SHANKAR BOSE,  
Member,

Central Executive Committee  
Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

For Employers:

S. R. AGARWALLA,  
Chief Accountant.

S. S. MUKHERJEE,  
Advocate.

HEMANT KUMAR PANDEY,  
Workmen.

DHANBAD;

The 29th January, 1962.

[No. 2/156/61-LRII.]

A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 8th February 1962*

S.O. 510.—In pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 5 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (32 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes an estimate of receipts into and expenditure from the General Welfare Account of the Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund during the year 1961-1962 together with a statement of the accounts for the year 1960-61 and a report on the activities financed during that year from the General Welfare Account of the said Fund.

#### ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Rs. 1,30,41,803	Rs. 1,08,71,000.

#### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Opening balance on 1-4-1960 Rs. 2,46,94,396	Expenditure during the year 1960-61 Rs. 88,13,018.
Receipts during the year Rs. 16,27,722.	Closing balance Rs. 1,75,09,100 on 31-3-1961.
Total Rs. 2,63,22,118	Rs. 2,63,22,118

#### REPORT

##### Medical Facilities.

Medical facilities on an extensive scale continued to be provided by the Organisation. The facilities provided *inter alia* include provision and maintenance of Hospitals, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, T.B. treatment facilities, and Dispensary Services including Ayurvedic Dispensaries. The progress with regard to these is summarised below.

A 250-bedded central hospital staffed and equipped to render all types of specialist diagnosis and treatment to colliery workers and their dependants has been functioning since 1951 at Dhanbad. The average daily number of in-patients treated in the hospital during the year was 333 against 302 during the previous year. The number of new patients treated in different departments of the hospital during the year was 35,979. The other Central Hospital of the Fund at Kalla in the Raniganj Coalfield entered the sixth year of its existence. The average

daily number of in-patients treated in the hospital during the year was 228, against 266 during the previous year. Expansion of this hospital to 250 beds was almost complete. Construction of residences had already been completed and that of additional wards was nearing completion. The number of new patients treated in the different departments of the hospital was 35,725. At the Rehabilitation Centres attached to the two Central Hospitals, 17,051 patients were treated.

A Blood Bank on modern lines for the benefit of colliery patients needing blood transfusion started functioning at the Central Hospital, Asansol under a Blood Transfusion Officer. The blood stored at the Bank caters also to the needs of the other Medical institutions of the fund. Storage facilities are also provided at the Central Hospital, Dhanbad. Blood is collected from free volunteers and also purchased from donors at the rate of Rs. 10 per bleeding of 250 cc. plus Re. 1 for refreshment.

Eight Regional Hospitals-cum-Maternity and Child Welfare Centres continued to function during the year under report one each at Katras, Tisra, Chora, Searsole, Naisarai, Phusro, Jamai and Dhanpuri. The Regional Hospital and T.B. Clinic at Searsole was converted into a 50 bedded T.B. Hospital to provide more beds to patients suffering from T.B. Work on the different buildings of the Regional Hospital at Kurasia in the Madhya Pradesh Coalfield was started and the construction of the main hospital buildings at Phusro in the Bokaro field was well in progress. The out-patient block of this hospital was completed and the out-patient department also moved into that block. The infectious diseases wards of the Regional Hospital at Phusro and Naisarai were completed. The number of new patients treated at the Regional Hospitals during the year was 40,852.

In the coalfields of Bihar and West Bengal about 50 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres continued to be run through the Jharia and Asansol Mines Board of Health and the Hazaribagh Mines Board by payment of annual grants-in-aid from the Fund which covered the major portion of expenditure incurred by the Boards on their running. The Centre at Jatachappa in the Madhya Pradesh Coalfield run by the Organisation also continued to function. A Maternity Block of 10 beds constructed at the cost of the Fund attached to the Government Hospital at Chanda for Chanda Coalfield was maintained by the Fund. Two centres were run by the Organisation in each of the Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Coalfields.

The number of beds provided by the Fund for treatment of T.B. patients was increased to 62 by converting the Regional Hospital at Searsole into a 50 bedded T.B. Hospital. Provision of 25 additional beds at the T.B. Clinic, Katras was also approved. In addition to these 86 beds were also reserved by the Fund in various Sanatoria for treatment of colliery T.B. patients. For providing further facilities for indoor treatment, construction of two 100-bedded T.B. Blocks as adjuncts to the two Central Hospitals, Dhanbad and Asansol, was sanctioned and construction of some of the ancillary buildings was also started. The scheme for payment of subsistence allowance at a rate not exceeding Rs. 50 per month to the dependents of T.B. patients undergoing treatment as in-patients at the Fund's T.B. Clinics or at the beds reserved by the Fund at various sanatoria was continued during the year. Domiciliary T.B. treatment Scheme, which was introduced on an experimental measure in August, 1958 and subsequently extended to provide treatment for 1000 patients in the coalfields of Bihar and West Bengal and 41 patients in the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Coalfields, continued to yield very good results. During the year, the scheme was also extended to the coalfields in Andhra Pradesh, Chanda and Assam with provision for treatment of 95 patients in all. The main features of the scheme, viz., free supply of medicines at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 per patient per month payment of grant-in-aid for special diet upto Rs. 50 per patient per month for a period not exceeding six months, and payment of subsistence allowance upto Rs. 50 p.m. in respect of each patient in cases where he happened to be the only earning member of the family, continued to be maintained during the year. A net work of Chemotherapy Centres was set up throughout the coalfields where T.B. patients were examined and given all the necessary drugs free of cost. At the Convalescent Home at Bhuli, training for the 4th batch of cured T.B. patients was completed and training for the 5th batch started. Besides free supply of medicines required for such convalescent persons, training in the crafts of garment-making and basket-making was also given to each person and a monthly stipend of Rs. 30 per head per month given for a period of three months.

The two static dispensaries run by the Fund at Bhuli and Mugma treated 13,397 patients during the year. The two mobile medical units provided by the Fund in the Damua area of the Pench Valley Coalfield and the Karanpura-Ramgarh Coalfield were maintained and they rendered useful service to colliery workers in the interior having no proper medical facilities nearby.



The Organisation also maintained thirteen Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the various coalfields. The number of new patients treated at the different dispensaries was 94,437.

The scheme of financial assistance to collieries under which the Organisation pays grants-in-aid to colliery owners who maintain dispensary services according to the minimum standards prescribed for rendering improved medical aid to their workers, continued to be maintained during the year. Under this scheme, financial aid to the extent of the amount of the cess at the rate of eight pies per ton recovered in respect of coal or coke despatched from the colliery concerned after deduction of the proportionate cost of collection or the amount spent on the maintenance of the dispensary, whichever is less, is paid to the management. A sum of Rs. 5,06,894 was paid during 1960.

In order to provide an incentive to colliery managements to improve the dispensaries, a scheme of financial assistance was sanctioned. Under this scheme the Organisation pays an interest-free loan equal to the actual cost of construction of new buildings, and purchase of equipment, subject to a maximum of 16 times of the annual grant-in-aid admissible under the scheme referred to in the preceding para.

In both the Central Hospitals and a few of the Regional Hospitals run by the Organisation X-ray Plants had long been provided. Three more X-ray plants were supplied, one each to the Hospitals at Kustore, Jamadoba, and Bhowra at the cost of the Organisation.

The Fund has provided ambulance vans to the Central and Regional Hospitals for carrying patients. The number of patients carried and miles run by the ambulance vans were 2,472 and 44,724 respectively. The ambulance vans were also used in connection with the Domiciliary T.B. treatment Scheme.

Family Counselling Centres were run at the Central and Regional Hospitals of the Fund. The number of cases attended to was 5,807. Sterilisation was done on 293 cases. The reluctance on the part of the coal mining population to come forward and avail of the all-free facilities provided by the Organisation continued to be the main 'hurdle'. With a view to popularising the services, the Organisation did extensive propaganda work in the coalfields amongst the mining population. Establishment of two model family planning clinics at the two Central Hospitals, ten urban and 20 rural clinics in different coalfields was also sanctioned. Model family planning clinics at each of the Central Hospitals and a few of the urban clinics were also opened. A scheme of payment to colliery companies for providing family planning facilities of grants-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 200 non-recurring for purchase of furniture and equipment and Rs. 300 recurring per annum for supply of contraceptives was introduced. In order to provide incentive to colliery employees, another scheme for payment of cash @ Rs. 15 per head in the case of a man and Rs. 25 per head in the case of a woman who undergo sterilization operation was also introduced.

To provide facilities for treatment to colliery leper cases, wards have been provided at the Tetulmari and Asansol Leprosy Hospitals. Twenty-two beds are available at the former and 24 at the latter. The wards have been equipped and electrified. Eight beds have also been arranged in another Leprosy Hospital in Raniganj Coalfield. With a view to protecting from infection the coal miners' children whose parents are suffering from infectious diseases like Leprosy and T.B. and who have not been segregated and are living with their families, the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation has set up a Residential Home at the Bhuli Township for children in the age group of 6-14 years. It was opened on the 8th September 1960 with 12 children. The children admitted to the Home are provided with nourishing food, education and recreation.

Arrangement has been made for payment of an allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per day per patient to the colliery workers suffering from cancer and other ailments requiring radium or deep X-ray treatment who are sent to the Patna Medical College Hospital by the medical authorities of the Fund and who fail to secure immediate admission. This enables such patients to meet expenses like house rent, diet charges and cost of conveyance from the date of arrival at Patna to the date of admission into an indoor ward of the Medical College Hospital. Arrangement was made with the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi for the treatment of colliery workers suffering from mental diseases at the cost of the Organisation.

#### **Aanti-Malaria Operations.**

The malaria control work, the first major project undertaken by the Organisation from its inception, entered into its sixteenth year of systematic operation.

Anti-larval work in the form of drainage work clean weeding etc., was carried out in all the coalfields. Three thousand seven hundred and eighty two persons received anti-malaria drugs during the year. Entomological observations on the density of anopheline mosquitoes were carried out. Splice, parasite and infant parasite examinations were carried out as usual. In recognition of the good work done, the Malaria unit of the Organisation was awarded a certificate of merit for 1958-59 by the National Society of Malaria and Other Mosquito Borne Diseases. The Unit is now engaged in the most important phase of its activities of eradication programme. Two microscopes were supplied to Tipong and Namdong Colliery Dispensaries in Assam Coalfields for facilitating examination of Malaria cases.

The Organisation, introduced a pilot survey scheme to assess the actual extent of filaria and plan ways and means of its eradication from the coalfields. The survey in the Jharia Coalfield was completed and the team started similar survey in the Raniganj Coalfield during the year.

### Education and Recreation.

To the chain of Miners' Institutes set up by the Organisation, one more was added at Samla Kendra Colliery in the West Bengal Coalfield on 18th August 1960. These Institutes, each comprising an Adult Education Section, and a women-cum-Children's Welfare and Education Section, have been established in the different coalfields for providing educational and recreational facilities to colliery workers and their dependants. Fiftysix such Institutes were functioning in different Coalfields at the close of the year under report. Sixty Women's Welfare-cum-Children's education centres were functioning in Multi-purposes Institutes and in accommodation offered by colliery owners. Nine feeder Adult Education Centres for Women were also opened. The Centres continued to provide elementary education to workers' children upto Class II standard. Free garments and free supply of milk and tiffin continued to be distributed amongst the children attending the Centres. The health of the children was checked quarterly during the year by the Medical Officer of the Organisation. Where deficiency was found conspicuous, they were given the necessary course for "step-up". Besides training in handicrafts like sewing, tailoring, embroidery, repair of garments etc., literacy classes were also held for women at all the centres as usual. The total number of Women turned literate upto 31st March 1961 was 1,146. All the centres have been provided with a sewing machine each and other materials required for handicraft work. The Field Workers visited workers' dhowrahs daily and gave talks on various subjects such as education, cottage industries, gardening, poultry keeping, evil effects of drinking, civic duties, habit of thrift and so on. They also assisted the women in various matters such as timely admission to hospital in case of sickness, family planning etc. Sixty-one Adult Education Centres were functioning in the various coalfields. During the year 1816 adults were made literate raising the total number of adults literate at the close of the year under review to 9258. A small library containing about 400 books was being maintained at each Centre. Study tours and excursions to places of interest were arranged. A batch of 25 workers from Nirsra Miners' Institute went on excursion and visited Maithon Dam, Power House, Labour Colony of Damodar Valley Corporation, Canteen, School, etc. of the area. Another batch of 35 workers from the Moira Colliery Feeder Adult Education Centre went on study tour and visited the Durgapur Dam, the Coke Oven Plant, Steel Project and the Welfare Centres. Cultural activities arranged at the Centres included Musical concerts, Physical and Yogic feats, Bhajan and Kirtan, Staging of Dramas, Birha Programmes, folk dances, kawali, etc. Football, Volley Ball, Table Tennis and Carrom were played at the Centres. Republic Day, Independence Day, Gandhiji's birthday, Rabindra Jayanti, Babu Kuwar Singh's Day, Tulsi Jayanti, Krishna Jayanti and Saraswati Puja were celebrated at various centres. For providing increased facilities for Adult Education the scheme of opening Feeder Adult Education Centres which was introduced about two years ago, has been working very successfully. One hundred and thirteen centres have so far been functioning under this scheme.

Monthly grants-in-aid were continued to three schools in Talcher, four schools in Andhra Pradesh and one school each in Korea, Assam and Darjeeling Coalfields. In addition to this non-recurring grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 7,048 were sanctioned for payment to six schools situated in the coalfield areas for purchase of furniture and educational equipments. As an incentive and encouragement to greater efforts, the Organisation continued paying scholarships to the wards of colliery workers who were meritorious in their studies. The number of fresh scholarships for general education was also raised from 75 to 100 in addition to the 22 scholarships sanctioned for technical education. A sum of Rs. 17,740 was paid as scholarship during the year.

The training course for the third batch of 33 trainees at the Welfare Personnel Training Institute, Bhuli which had commenced from November 1959 was completed. Training of the fourth batch which was started from 1st August, 1960 with 21 trainees was completed in January 1961. Twenty trainees were declared successful.

The National Discipline Scheme introduced in six institutions in West Bengal Coalfield was continued and free supply of uniforms to the children of colliery workers undergoing training at the institutions was also continued. Training Camp for the children of coal miners introduced in September 1959 at the Bhuli Township for imparting training in physical education, leadership and discipline continued during the year. Under this scheme of children's training camp, 180 children were trained. Two more leadership-cum-discipline training camps were organised for the first time each in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for the benefit of coal miner children attending the Miner's Institutes in those coalfields.

Games and sports were organised for colliery workers in the different Coalfields. The first All-India Coalfield Football Tournament was conducted during the year. The Second All-India Coalfield Sports was held on the 26th February 1961 at the Lodna Colliery Ground in which 220 athletes from different States participated.

Health Week Fortnight was organised in almost all the coalfields.

The four mobile cinema units maintained by the Organisation one each in Jharia, Raniganj, Karanpura-Ramgarh and Pench Valley Coalfields gave 714 shows during the year.

A Yogic Teacher was appointed for teaching yogic exercises to the colliery workers at the Miners' Institutes of the Fund.

#### **Other Amenities.**

The scheme for grant of financial assistance to the widows and school-going children of colliery workers who meet with death as a result of fatal accidents at collieries was in operation during the year. Under the Scheme a monthly allowance of Rs. 10 per month to the widow of the deceased worker for a period of two years and a scholarship of Rs. 5 per month to each of the children of the deceased worker attending school for a period of three years were being paid.

As a result of the drive launched by the Organisation since 1958 to free the coal miners from the clutches of unscrupulous money lenders, the Co-operative movement gained momentum and became increasingly popular. 147 Co-operative Societies have been registered and were functioning in the various Coalfields. Non-recurring grant @ Rs. 67 per society for meeting the preliminary establishment cost was paid to 51 societies. A sum of Rs. 4,50,000 was sanctioned out of the Fund for extending credit facilities at a low rate of interest to Colliery Employees' Co-operative Societies through the Co-operative Banks in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

The Holiday Home set up at Rajgir on an experimental basis was becoming popular. Batches of workers were sent to the Holiday Home. The workers visited Ban Ganga, Hot Spring, Pawa Puri, Hazarat Kund, Nalanda University and the Museum. On their way back they were also shown other places of interest like Tilaiya Dam and the Mica Mines in the District of Hazaribagh in Bihar.

In addition to facilities provided at the Rehabilitation Centres of the two Central Hospitals, the Centre opened at Jamadoba for providing facilities of training in handicrafts like tailoring and basket making to partially disabled colliery workers continued to function.

The Organisation has made arrangements with the Artificial Limb Centre, Poona for the supply of artificial limbs to colliery workers whose limbs had to be amputated as a result of colliery accidents. Under this Scheme 12 amputees were provided with artificial limbs at the cost of the Organisation during the year under report.

Financial assistance to the Blind School which has been set up at the Bhuli Township by the Dhanbad Blind Relief Society, was sanctioned.

In order to provide the colliery workers an opportunity to visit important places in the country, an excursion-cum-study tour was being arranged every year from 1959. A Third Special Train carrying over 600 coal miners including 40 women workers was arranged in March 1961. The workers visited Banaras,

Ayodhya, Lucknow, Hardwar, Bhakara-Nangal, Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Gwalior, Harpalpur, Visakapattam and Puri.

[No. 15/18/61-MIL.]

A. P. VEERA RAGHAVAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1962.

**S.O. 511.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Labour Court, Delhi, in the matter of applications under section 33-A, of the said Act from certain employees of the State Bank of Patiala, Patiala.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT., LABOUR COURT: DELHI.

PRESENT:

Shri E. Krishna Murti, Central Govt., Labour Court, Delhi.

12th January, 1962.

Applications U/S. 33-A, of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

I.D. Nos. 159, 161, 178, 217—220 of 1961.

I.D. No. 159. of 1961, Shri Dev Raj Sharma Sr. Asst., State Bank of Patiala, Chowk Fort, Patiala, Now Bhiwani (Punjab),

I.D. No. 161. of 1961, Shri Lachhman Dass Sharma, Sr. Assistant, State Bank of Patiala, Mall Road Branch, Patiala.

I.D. No. 178. of 1961, Shri Gora Lal, Bansal, Sr. Assistant, State Bank of Patiala, Tapa,

I.D. No. 217. of 1961, Shri Sukhdev Singh Khipal, Sr. Asstt. (Supervisor), State Bank of Patiala, H.O. The Mall, Patiala,

I.D. No. 218. of 1961, Shri D. D. Johar, Sr. Asstt., (Supervisor), State Bank of Patiala, Chowk Fort, Patiala,

I.D. No. 219. of 1961, Shri Ved Parkash Mittal, Sr. Asstt., State Bank of Patiala, H.O. Mall, Patiala,

I.D. No. 220. of 1961, Shri Tek Chand Sharma, General Secretary State Bank of Patiala, (Punjab), as represented by the State,

Bank of Patiala Employees' Union, Regd., H.O. Kapurthala, Camp Office: Phagwara (Punjab).—*Applicants.*

*Vs.*

The State Bank of Patiala, Head Office, Patiala, (Punjab).—*Respondent.*

Shri Jogindar Singh with Sh. Sohan Lal Sethi for the respondent.

Shri Behari Lal, Advocate, Punjab High Court, Patiala, for the applicants.

In the matter of Complaint Nos. 81, 82, 84, 100, 99, 98, 97, of 1961, in Ref. No. 1 of 1960, pending before the National Industrial Tribunal (Bank-disputes), Bombay-1.

**AWARD.**

These are several petitions under Section 33-A, of the Industrial Disputes Act.

*I.D. No. 159 of 1961.*

2. The petitioner alleges, that he joined the service of the former Patiala State Bank in the Patiala State Bank as a clerk on Rs. 48 per mensem, that the Patiala State Bank was re-named the Bank of Patiala in 1948, that the Ruler of the Patiala State issued orders on 8th April, 1941, and it was declared therein, that the conditions of service of employees serving in the Patiala State Bank would be governed by the Patiala State Regulations and other State Rules and Orders, that the said orders of the Ruler of Patiala have got the force of law, that the Patiala State Bank was reconstituted under the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, and named "State Bank of Patiala", that on such reconstitution, the petitioner became an employee of the State Bank of Patiala, that, according to the conditions of service governing the petitioner, he was entitled to promotion on the basis of seniority, that, in disregard of this condition of service, and the rule of seniority, the State Bank of Patiala made promotions on the basis of an internal competitive or qualifying test, that such action comes within the ambit of Condition 9 in the Fourth Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, that the petitioner worked as

supervisor at different branches, and enjoyed certain internal checking powers, that he was promoted to the Sub-Accountant cadre by the Board of Directors of the Bank by order dated 2nd September, 1957, that however the personnel ignored for these promotions carried on agitation, that subsequently the Bank Authorities ordered the staggering of the promotion of the petitioner, that his promotion has not accordingly been given effect to, that he became staggered as C Class manager with effect from 1st October, 1958, that the promotions to the exclusion of the petitioner, as done by the Bank in December, 1960, to C class managers cadre, are *mala fide*, discriminatory, and prejudicial to petitioner's rights, that the withholding of promotions amounts to a penalty, that the petitioner was exercising supervisory powers, that the petitioner however was not allowed to exercise supervisory powers, that this amounts to reduction in rank and status, as defined in Pepsu Civil Services (Punishment and Appeal) Rules, 1953, that a junior was posted in place of the petitioner, and he has been permitted the use of supervisory powers, that the General Manager of State Bank of Patiala introduced written test on 17th November, 1960, in violation of the petitioner's conditions of service, intimating, that promotions in the Bank would be effected on the basis of competitive and qualifying written test to the cadre of managers C class, that the petitioner participated in the test, that after the test and interview, 13 persons out of 18 were promoted as managers C class, that making of promotions on the basis of test and interview constitutes a change and violation of the existing terms and conditions of service of the petitioner in terms of the Industrial Disputes Act, Schedule IV, Conditions 7, 8, and 9, that such change had been effected in the conditions of service without permission obtained from the Tribunal, that the State Bank of Patiala did not obtain any such permission for introducing such examination, or for holding such test on 17th November, 1960, for selecting personnel from amongst the existing employees, that the Bank by holding a test on 17th November, 1960, and making it a condition for promotion to C class managers cadre, have altered the conditions of service contrary to and in violation of existing terms and conditions of service of the petitioner, that the company has not complied with the mandatory provisions of Sections 9-A, and 33(1)(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, that the 13 promotions made by the Bank must be held to be null and void, that even assuming, that the test was held, it was not conducted *bona fide* and properly, and that the petitioner may be granted suitable relief, as prayed in the petition.

3. The case of the management is, that the reference to orders of Ruler of the erstwhile Patiala State has no relevancy, that the President of India issued Bank of Patiala Regulation and Management Order, 1954, which was published in the Pepsu Government Gazette, dated 14th March, 1954, that thereby the Board of Directors was empowered to make rules and regulations governing the service conditions of employees of the Bank, that thereupon the Bank of Patiala Staff Rules were promulgated, and made effective from 1st April, 1954, that the services of the petitioner are governed by these rules, that further the employees opted as from 1st April, 1954, to be employees of State Bank of Patiala, that the petitioner also similarly opted for the said rules, that he is not entitled to go behind the same, that according to the Staff Rules Rule 32 provides for promotions, that no employee has any right to be promoted to any particular post or grade, that it is not true, that promotions are made only on the basis of seniority, that it is not true, that the petitioner was working next to the manager, that he was however given certain internal checking powers and passing powers, that it is not true, that he still enjoys the said powers, that, owing to agitation, and a general strike in the Bank, the promotions which were to take effect from 15th October, 1957, were staggered, that it is true, that the entire cadre of Sub-Accountant was re-named as C class managers with effect from 1st October, 1958, that this was not done, with *mala fide* intentions, that the management decided that a test should be held for promotion, that 126 employees, including the petitioner, were called upon to take the test, that only 18 employees qualified for the interview, that among these 13 employees were selected for appointment, as managers C class, that the petitioner failed to qualify for such promotion, that no penalty has been imposed upon him, that it is not true, that the Bank has violated any conditions of service, that the petitioner has no right to object to the promotion policy, that the introduction of test was made in order to afford a fair chance to every person, who was considered fit for promotion as manager C class, that there has been no alteration of the conditions of service applicable to the petitioner before the pendency of the dispute, that there has been no violation of Section 33(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, and that the petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

I.D. No. 161 of 1961

4. The petitioner alleges, that he joined the service of the former Patiala State in the Co-operative Section of the Patiala State Bank on 13th August, 1937,

that he was subsequently promoted as Sub-Inspector, Co-operative Societies, that his services were transferred to the Banking Section of the Patiala State Bank with effect from 1st June, 1947, as a clerk, that he was governed by the Patiala State Regulations and other State's Rules and Orders, according to Farman issued by the Maharaja, that the Bank of Patiala was re-constituted as State Bank of Patiala, that the petitioner became an employee of the State Bank of Patiala after having given his consent to the same, that promotions in the Patiala State Bank were made as a rule on the basis of seniority at the time of the petitioner's appointment, that in violation of the above conditions of service, promotions were made in the State Bank of Patiala in December, 1960, that in disregard of seniority an internal and qualifying test was also held, that selections were made on the basis of interview, that further the petitioner was promoted as an Assistant with effect from 1st October, 1948, that he was promoted as acting Sub-Accountant with effect from 1st November, 1950, that he enjoyed this post and rank till June 1960, that then he was made aware, that he was no more a member of the supervisory staff, that such alteration of the conditions of service amounts to reduction to lower post, that his seniority was also reduced from No. 1, as contained in the Seniority List, to No. 44 in the Seniority List dated 28th January, 1959, that this reduction in seniority also amounts to a penalty, that the Bank of Patiala ordered 30 promotions to the Sub-Accountant cadre, selecting 21 persons from the Senior Assistant cadre, and 9 persons from Junior Assistant cadre in September 1957, that on account of representations and agitation made against such promotions, they were staggered till further orders by circular, dated 28th November, 1957, that the position remained the same till the submitting of this petition, that the petitioner was not invited to sit in the test, held by the management for promotion, that this is *malu fide*, that out of 13 promotions made by the management only 3 persons are senior to the petitioner, that holding of the test is a violation of the existing terms and conditions of service of the petitioner, that before any change was effected in the conditions of service, it was necessary, that express permission in writing of the authority before whom the proceedings were pending was obtained, and that the petitioner should be granted the necessary relief.

5. The case of the management is, that the petitioner has challenged the promotion policy of the bank, that this does not raise an industrial dispute, that the State Bank of Patiala was included in the order of reference to the National Tribunal only on 4th June, 1960, by the order of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, that the petitioner was taken into the Bank's service on 3rd June, 1947, that the rules and regulations, made by the erstwhile Ruler of the Patiala State, have no relevancy to the present case, that the Firman of the erstwhile Ruler is also irrelevant, that the Staff Rules, promulgated in 1954 are the rules and regulations applicable to the employees, that the employee gave his consent to be an employee of the State Bank of Patiala, that no employee has got any right to be promoted to any post or grade, that there has not been any breach of any conditions of service applicable to the applicant before the commencement of the proceedings, that no Seniority List was circulated prior to 1956, that a final Seniority List was prepared on 28th January, 1959, that no change was made in the said Seniority List, that the promotions were staggered because of agitation and hunger strike, that thereupon it was decided, that a test should be held, that 18 persons, who qualified in the test, were called for interview, and out of these 13 persons were appointed to the cadre of C class managers, that there is no discrimination, that seniority is not the sole criterion for promotion, that the basis of promotion from one category to the next higher category is not included in the term of reference, dated 21st March, 1960, that there has been no violation of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, and that the petition should be dismissed, with costs.

I.D. No. 178 of 1961

6. The allegations in the petition are, that Shri Gora Lal Bansal, the petitioner, joined the service of the erstwhile Patiala State on 22nd January, 1943, in the Patiala State Bank, that it was renamed in 1948 as Bank of Patiala, that it was re-constituted and re-named under the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, as State Bank of Patiala, that the petitioner had been working in a supervisory capacity in the Patiala State Bank, that he was governed by the Patiala State Rules as promulgated by the Firman of the erstwhile Ruler of the Patiala State, that promotions were made only on the basis of seniority, that however the petitioner's status was changed by the opposite party on 26th July, 1960, that then the powers of signing on behalf of the bank were withdrawn, that such withdrawal amounts to reduction in rank, and status of the petitioner, and brings about a prejudicial change in the service conditions of the petitioner, that the promotions made in December, 1960, amount also to violation of the conditions

of service applicable to the petitioner, and also Section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act, that the opposite party made promotions in absolute disregard of seniority, that the holding of test for promotion constitutes prejudicial change in service conditions, and this is in violation of Section 33 and Section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act, that the express permission of the National Tribunal was not obtained by the opposite party before effecting change in service conditions, that the opposite party dropped the name of the petitioner from the list of supervisory staff, whereas persons junior to him were included in the said list, and that suitable relief may be granted to the petitioner.

7. The contention on behalf of the bank is, that the petitioner joined the service of the bank on 7th August, 1943, as a Record Lifter, that he was not posted as Sub-Accountant, that certain checking and passing powers were given to him on 1st August, 1952, that his name was however not included in the list of authorised employees circulated in February, 1960, and the petitioner was not working in supervisory category, that the order of the Ruler of the erstwhile Patiala State has no relevancy to the present case, that the Bank of Patiala promulgated rules and orders on 1st April, 1954, that since then the rules applicable to the employees had been the said rules and regulations, that as from 1st April, 1960, the employees, who opted for the service of the State Bank of Patiala, became employees of the State Bank, that the promotions effected by the management cannot be called in question, that there has been no violation of the terms and conditions of service, that internal checking powers were given to the petitioner on 1st August, 1952, that however the name of the petitioner was not included in the list of authorised Assistants, issued on 9th February, 1960, that it is not true, that such powers were withdrawn on 27th June, 1960, that the withdrawal of powers does not amount to reduction in status, that there has been no violation of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, that there has been no violation of Section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act, that the appointment of C class managers was made as a result of test, that seniority was not an established rule for appointment to the cadre of officers, that there has been no prejudicial change in the service conditions of the petitioner, that there has been no violation of Sections 33 and 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act, and that the petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

*I.D. No. 217 of 1961*

3. The petitioner, Shri Sukhdev Singh Khipal contends, that the opposite party has been guilty of contravention of the provisions of Section 33(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, that he joined the service of the Patiala State Bank, that he was promoted as Sub-Accountant on 1st April, 1947, that he was governed by the rules framed by the Maharaja in pursuance of the Firman issued by him, that the Bank of Patiala Staff Rules 1954 do not apply to him, that they do not supersede the State Rules promulgated by the Maharaja of Patiala, that promotions in the Patiala State Bank were made as a rule on the basis of seniority, that there were 30 promotions effected in the Bank of Patiala, but these were staggered by order, dated 24th September, 1957, and were not given effect to, that the opposite party made 13 promotions in December, 1960, on the basis of a written test, held on 17th November, 1960, in an arbitrary and discriminatory manner, that the introduction of the new system, and imposition of a new condition of service during the pendency of the dispute before the National Tribunal amounts to violation of Section 33 that the petitioner was informed, that he should sit for the written test to be held on 17th November, 1960, that it was a competitive test, that out of 13 promotions made, 12 promotees are junior to the petitioner, that withholding of promotion amounts to punishment, that the promotions made by the management are null and void, and that they must be set aside.

9. The contention on behalf of the management is, that the petitioner is not governed by the Pepsu State Rules or by the rules promulgated by the erstwhile Maharaja of Patiala, that he is governed by the rules promulgated by the Bank of Patiala dated 1st April, 1954, that the petitioner opted for the service of the State Bank of Patiala from 1st April, 1960, that promotions have been made strictly in accordance with the rules and regulations, that there has been no change in the conditions of service, that the promotions have been made on the basis of test, and not in an arbitrary or discriminatory manner, that the petitioner was allowed to take the test, that out of 18 employees, who qualified in the test, 13 persons were selected, and promoted, that the withholding of promotion does not amount to punishment, that there has been no breach in the service conditions of the petitioner, that no prior permission was necessary for appointment to the officers cadre, that there has been no violation of Section 33(1), and that the petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

I.D. No. 218 of 1961

10. The petitioner, Shri D. D. Johar, alleges, that he joined the service of the Patiala State in one of its Sub-Departments known as Patiala State Bank in May, 1943, that he was promoted as Sub-Accountant on 11th January, 1947, and also as acting Sub-Accountant by order, dated 21st March, 1952, that the petitioner is holding the said post, that he is governed by the Patiala State Rules according to the Firman issued by the Maharaja of Patiala, that he is not governed by the Bank of Patiala Staff Rules, 1954, that they cannot supersede the State Rules, that the promotions in the Patiala State Bank were made only on the basis of seniority, that the introduction of a new system of promoting employees on the basis of a test amounts to introduction of a new system or imposition of a new condition of service during the pendency of a dispute before the National Tribunal, that this amounts to violation of Section 33, that the opposite party made 13 promotions in December, 1960, on the basis of a written test on 17th November, 1960, that such promotion was made in absolute disregard of the rule of seniority, that withholding of promotion of the petitioner amounts to imposition of penalty, that the test was held wrongfully and illegally, and without jurisdiction, and that this amounts to violation of the provisions of Section 33(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

11. The contention on behalf of the bank is, that the promotion policy of the bank is not an industrial dispute, that the petitioner is an authorised Assistant, that he is governed by the Bank of Patiala rules and regulations with effect from 1st April, 1954, which were published in the Gazette, dated 14th March, 1954, that these were made applicable to all bank employees with effect from 1st April, 1954, that the petitioner was governed by these rules, and not by orders and Firmans issued by the Maharaja of Patiala, that promotions had been made in accordance with Rule 32 of the said regulations, that holding of test does not amount to a change in the conditions of service, that no new system had been introduced in the matter of promotion, that out of the test, that was held, only 17 employees qualified for the interview, and that out of them 13 persons were selected for promotion, that the promotion effected to the cadre of C class managers, does not bring about any change in the conditions of service, that there has been no violation of Section 33(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, and that the petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

I.D. No. 219 of 1961

12. The petitioner, Shri Ved Parkash Mittal, alleges, that he joined service of Patiala State in one of its Sub-Departments, known as Patiala State Bank on 16th June, 1961, that he was subsequently promoted as Sub-Accountant in the year 1947, that on account of the Firman issued by the Maharaja, he was governed by the Patiala State Rules, that according to the said rules, promotions were to be effected on the basis of seniority as a matter of rule, that the Bank of Patiala ordered 30 promotions to the Sub-Accountant cadre, but these promotions were staggered by order, dated 24th September, 1957, that the management effected 13 promotions on the basis of a written test held on 17th November, 1960, that such promotion was effected in absolute disregard of seniority, that 11 persons so promoted are junior to the petitioner, that the petitioner was not invited to sit for the test, that this amounts to unfair discrimination, that there has been a change in the conditions of service to his prejudice, and that there is a contravention of Section 33(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

13. The contention on behalf of the management is, that the petitioner is governed not by the Patiala State Rules, but by the rules and regulations of the Bank of Patiala, which became effective from 1st April, 1954, that promotions were effected in accordance with law and in accordance with the said rules and regulations, that such promotions are not arbitrary, that, according to Rule 32 of the Bank of Patiala Staff Rules, no employee has got any right to be appointed or promoted to any particular post or cadre, that the system of promotion had not been changed, that no new conditions of service have been introduced, that seniority was never the criterion for promotion, that holding of test was introduced with a view to give equal opportunities to all employees, that there was no discrimination against the petitioner, that there has been no change in service conditions, that there is no violation of Section 33(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, and that the petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

I.D. No. 220 of 1961

14. The petitioner, Shri Tej Chand Sharma, contends, that he is the General Secretary of the State Bank of Patiala Employees' Union, that he was governed by the Patiala State Rules issued under the authority of the Maharaja of Patiala, that the opposite party held a written test for promotion on 17th November, 1960,



that such test was held in absolute disregard of procedure relating to promotions, that 13 persons were selected for promotion as a result of the test in an arbitrary and discriminatory manner, that the introduction of a new system of a written test for promotion during the pendency of a dispute amounts to violation of Section 33, and that the 13 promotions in question may be set aside, and suitable relief may be given to the petitioner.

15. The case of the management is, that the petitioner has included matters, which are outside the scope of Section 33A, that the petitioner is not governed by the Patiala State Rules, that according to the Bank of Patiala Staff Rules, 1954, and which were made effective from 1st April, 1954, the promotions effected by the management are perfectly valid, that there has been no change in the service conditions, that the system of a written test was adopted as a reasonable and fair procedure for promotion, that there has been no contravention of Section 33, that the introduction of a written test for promotion to the officers grade does not amount to any change in the service conditions, and that the petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

16. The common issues, that arise for determination in the various petitions, are:—

- (1) Whether there is a contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act?
- (2) Whether these petitions are maintainable under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act?
- (3) Whether there has been a change in the conditions of service to the prejudice of the workmen, as alleged by them?
- (4) Whether the promotions effected by the bank are arbitrary, discriminatory, and illegal, as contended on behalf of the workmen?
- (5) Whether the promotions effected by the bank are lawful and valid, as contended on behalf of the management?
- (6) To what relief, if any, are the several petitioners entitled?

#### *Issues No. 1 & 2*

17. The several petitions have been filed under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

18. These petitions have all been heard together at the request of parties, and they raise common questions of law and fact, and these are all disposed of by a common judgment. The common evidence has been marked in I.D. No. 159 of 1961, and the same has been treated as evidence in the other petitions by consent of both sides.

19. In all these several petitions, the learned counsel for the Bank has taken the objection, that there has been no contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act in any manner whatsoever and that, therefore, these several petitions are not maintainable under Section 33A, and that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the same.

20. In answer, the contention of the learned counsel for the workmen is, that there is a contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act in the manner alleged in the several petitions, and, therefore, these petitions are maintainable.

21. At the outset, the point for determination is, whether there is a contravention of Section 33, and whether these several petitions are maintainable under Section 33A. In this connection it is necessary to bear in mind the several reliefs, that have been asked for by the several petitioners. In I.D. No. 159 of 1961, the prayer of the petitioner is (1) that the 13 promotions complained of may be set aside, (2) that the opposite party should be directed to give effect to the promotions to the Sub-Accountant cadre (now managers C class) made in 1957, (3) that the opposite party should be directed to assign supervisory duties to the petitioner as the deprivation of such duties amounts to reduction in rank and status, and (4) that the opposite party, the bank, may be directed to pay the petitioner suitable compensation.

22. In I.D. No. 161 of 1961 the prayer of Shri Lachhman Das Sharma is (1) that the opposite party, the bank, may be directed to set aside the 13 promotions, (2) that the opposite party may be directed to make promotions on the basis of seniority, (3) that the opposite party may be directed to restore the supervisory

status of the petitioner, (4) that the opposite party may be directed to restore the seniority of the petitioner as No. 1 in the Seniority List, and (5) that the opposite party may be directed to give to the petitioner such compensation as is due to him.

23. In I.D. No. 178 of 1961 the petitioner Shri Gora Lal Bansal prays, (1) that the opposite party, the bank, may be directed to set aside the 13 promotions, (2) that the bank may be directed to make promotions on the basis of seniority, (3) that the bank may be directed to restore supervisory status of the petitioner, and (4) pay such compensation to him as may be available.

24. In the other petitions referred to, namely, I.D. Nos. 217—220 of 1961, the prayer of the several petitioner is, (1) that the opposite party may be directed to set aside the 13 promotions referred to, (2) that the opposite party may be directed to make promotions on the basis of seniority, and (3) that the opposite party may be directed to pay such compensation, as is payable to the several petitioners.

25. It will be seen from the above, that in all the several petitions the petitioners have prayed, that the bank should be directed to set aside the 13 promotions effected, and effect fresh promotions on the basis of seniority. In the first place, I shall deal with this contention on behalf of the several workmen, regarding the 13 promotions. According to the case of the several petitioners, they were originally employees of the former Patiala State in the Patiala State Bank. The said bank was re-named 'Bank of Patiala'. It was re-constituted and re-named as 'State Bank of Patiala' under the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959. The State Bank of Patiala, the opposite party herein, effected promotions in 1960 to the posts of managers C class. For effecting such promotions, the General Manager of the State Bank of Patiala introduced a written test, and held it on 17-11-60. After the written test was held 18 employees were selected for interview. After interview, 13 persons, out of these, were promoted as managers C class by office order No. 301 dated 23-12-60. The contention of learned counsel on behalf of the several workmen is, that the promotions effected in the above manner by the State Bank of Patiala are contrary to law, that the introduction of a written test, and selection on the basis of such test and interview, constitutes a change in, and violation of the existing terms and conditions of service of the petitioners, that before any change could be effected in the conditions of service obtaining immediately prior to the commencement of proceedings before the National Tribunal in regard to promotions, it was necessary to obtain the express permission in writing of the National Tribunal, that the State Bank of Patiala did not obtain any such permission for introducing a system of examination, or for holding a test on 17-11-1960, for selecting personnel for promotion from amongst the existing employees and that, therefore, there has been a flagrant violation of the provisions of Section 33(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act. It is urged, that the State Bank of Patiala, by holding a test on 17-11-1960, and making it a condition precedent, for promotion to C class managers cadre, have altered the conditions of service of the several petitioners to their prejudice, and that this action is also contrary to Section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act. It is pleaded on behalf of the several petitioners, that seniority alone was the sole criterion for effecting promotions, that this rule of seniority has been dis-regarded, and that, in the above circumstances, the 13 promotions effected by the State Bank of Patiala by order dated 23-12-60 should be set aside, and that fresh promotions should be effected only on the basis of seniority. It is thus the case of the several workmen, that in the above circumstances, there is contravention of Section 33(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, and that, therefore, these petitions, as brought, are maintainable under Section 33A.

26. Section 33(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act is in the following terms:—

"33. CONDITIONS OF SERVICE, ETC., TO REMAIN UNCHANGED UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES DURING PENDENCY OF PROCEEDINGS.—(1) During the pendency of any conciliation proceeding before a conciliation officer or a Board or of any proceeding before a Labour Court or Tribunal or National Tribunal in respect of an industrial dispute, no employer shall,—

- (a) in regard to any matter connected with the dispute, alter, to the prejudice of the workmen concerned in such dispute, the conditions of service applicable to them immediately before the commencement of such proceeding; or

- (b) for any misconduct connected with the dispute, discharge or punish, whether by dismissal or otherwise, any workmen concerned in such dispute.

save with the express permission in writing of the authority before which the proceeding is pending."

The learned counsel for the petitioners has argued, that the present dispute raised by the several petitioners is connected with the dispute pending before the National Tribunal, and that, therefore, it was necessary for the Bank to obtain previous permission to effect the change in the conditions of service. It is urged, that the rules applicable to them were the Patiala State Rules, promulgated by the Maharaja of Patiala, that thereunder seniority was the only criterion for promotion, that the Bank introduced a change in the conditions of service by making a provision for test and for interview for selecting candidates for promotion in 1960, and that this amounts to a contravention of Section 33(1).

27. In my opinion, there is no question of contravention of Section 33(1) at all. Firstly, it will be seen, that Section 33(1) deals with a case where in regard to any matter connected with the pending industrial dispute, there is an alteration, to the prejudice of the workmen concerned, of the conditions of service applicable to them immediately before the commencement of the proceeding. In such a case express permission in writing of the authority before whom the proceeding is pending, is necessary. Ext. W/2 is a copy of the notification of the Government of India, constituting the National Tribunal. Schedule II contains the items of reference. So far as the State Bank of Patiala is concerned, the notification in question is dated 4-6-60, as seen from Ext. W/1. A perusal of the Schedule shows, that there is no item of reference relating to the question of promotion as such. However, support is sought for the contention on behalf of the workmen by reference to item No. 12 of the reference, which is as follows:--

"Need for maintenance of seniority list."

I am unable to hold, that this can be taken as dealing with the question of promotion. Neither is there any force in the argument, that Item No. 22 deals with a case like the present. It cannot be said, that the question of promotion of certain employees of the State Bank of Patiala is connected in any manner with the dispute pending before the National Tribunal. Therefore, the contention, that any change in the conditions of service, applicable to the several petitioners, could not have been effected save with the express permission in writing of the National Tribunal, is untenable. Secondly, it will be seen, that Section 33(1) deals with a change in the conditions of service applicable to workmen immediately before the commencement of the proceedings. The proceedings commenced, so far as the State Bank of Patiala is concerned, on 4-6-60, the date of the notification, referred to above. By that time the rules and conditions of service applicable to the several petitioners were as contained in Ext. M/1. These rules were promulgated as being applicable to the employees of the Bank of Patiala. The Bank of Patiala was the Patiala State Bank, which was re-constituted and renamed as Bank of Patiala. These rules were promulgated, as can be seen from the Patiala and Pepsu Government Gazette Notification, copy of which is Ext. M/2. The publication was in the Government Gazette dated 14-3-54, but the order of the Finance Department, making these provisions applicable, is dated 27-2-1954. The Staff Rules were framed in accordance with this order. Therefore, the rules, that applied to the several petitioners, were the Bank of Patiala Staff Rules, as contained in Ext. M/1, and these became effective as from 1-4-1954, as mentioned in Rule 2 of the said Rules. Rule 32 provides for promotions. It is mentioned therein as follows:--

"All appointments and promotions shall be made at the discretion of the bank, and, notwithstanding the seniority in grade, no employee shall have a right to be appointed or promoted to any particular post or grade."

The contention on behalf of the several petitioners, that the Patiala State Rules applied to them, and that seniority was the only criterion for promotion cannot be sustained. On behalf of the workmen Exts. W/3-8 have been filed as showing the Patiala State Rules. There is no force in their contention, that these rules applied to them. As from 1-4-1954 the several petitioners were governed by the Bank of Patiala Staff Rules, as contained in Ext. M/1, and the rules made by the erstwhile Maharaja of Patiala ceased to have any force as from 1-4-1954, especially after the order, Ext. M/2. The Bank of Patiala Staff Rules came into force from 1-4-1954. These were the Staff Rules, that were applicable immediately

before the commencement of the proceedings before the National Tribunal. If promotion was effected in accordance with Rule 32, it is idle to contend, that there has been any change in the conditions of service, applicable to the several workmen, immediately before the commencement of the proceedings before the National Tribunal. In the above view, there is no change in conditions of service to the prejudice of the workmen. It was not incumbent upon the bank to obtain permission of the National Tribunal before they introduced the rule for holding a test and selecting personnel on the basis of interview. Because even in Rule 32 it is mentioned, that promotion was to be made at the discretion of the bank, and not solely on the basis of seniority. In order to ensure, that there was a just, wise, and proper exercise of discretion, and that there was judicious selection of personnel, promotion on the basis of test and interview was introduced. This is in accordance with Rule 32, and this does not effect any change in Rule 32. In this connection the following observations of the Supreme Court in the Punjab National Bank Vs. Their workmen (1961 I LLJ 10 at page 17) may be referred to.—

"The position in regard to circular No. 201 issued on 5th August, 1956 is however different. It is no doubt, possible, to contend, that this circular was the beginning of the scheme, but, on the other hand, prior to the issue of this circular promotions rested entirely in the discretion of the management, and, if by this circular, the management revised its earlier rules, and made elaborate provisions for the allotment of marks, it would be difficult to hold, that this circular by itself contravened any of the rights vested in the respondents by virtue of the award, or that it was really a part of the same transaction, evidenced by subsequent circulars."

In this view also there is no change in the conditions of service to the prejudice of the several workmen, and, there is no contravention of Section 33(1).

28. Thirdly, the contention of the learned counsel for the workmen is, that they were governed by the Patiala State Rules, that these rules were changed by the Bank of Patiala Staff Rules, and that this amounts to a change in the conditions of service applicable to the workmen, and to their prejudice. This contention also is untenable, because the Bank of Patiala Staff Rules came into force with effect from 1st April 1954. It is alleged on behalf of the bank, that the employees agreed to abide by the said rules. Be this as it may, the change, which is said to have been effected to the prejudice of the workmen by promulgating the Bank of Patiala Staff Rules, was effected even on 1st April 1954. Thus the rules under Ext. M/1, were the rules applicable to the several petitioners before the commencement of the proceedings before the National Tribunal. The change, if at all was effected on 1st April 1954, and not during the pendency of the dispute before the National Tribunal. Accordingly, Section 33(1) has no application to the facts of the present case.

29. In the circumstances stated above, in regard to any matter connected with the pending Industrial dispute, there is no change in the conditions of service applicable to the several petitioners before the commencement of the proceedings before the National Tribunal, and during the pendency thereof, and to their prejudice, as contended on their behalf. There is no contravention of Section 33(1), and the several petitioners cannot maintain these petitions under Section 53A challenging the validity of the 13 promotions referred to by them.

30. In the second place, I shall deal with the matter of the further prayer put forward by Sarvashri Dev Raj Sharma. Firstly, taking the case of Shri Dev Raj Sharma (I.D. No. 159 of 1961), it is complained by him, that he had been assigned supervisory duties by the Branch Manager, that however the Managing Director, the present General Manager of the Bank, did not approve of this, that he made the petitioner work as a clerk without withdrawing the above-mentioned supervisory powers, on the ground that the Branch did not require further augmentation of supervisory staff, that the Branch Manager pressed his demand, and recommended the petitioner for exercise of supervisory terms by letter dated 21st February 1959, that this too was rejected by the Managing Director, that this amounts to reduction in rank and status, and that the opposite party should be directed to assign supervisory duties to the petitioner. The contention of learned counsel is, that there has been again a change in the conditions of service to the prejudice of the workman and that the bank must be directed to re-invest him with supervisory powers. Exts. W/15 and 16 have been filed as office orders dated 10th August 1949 and 7th November 1961, investing Shri Dev Raj Sharma with certain powers. Ext. W/19 has been filed as a copy of the letter dated 7th April 1959

from the Manager, Bank of Patiala to the Managing Director, pointing out an acute shortage of supervisory staff. Ext. W/20 is a copy of another letter dated 21st February 1959 addressed to the Managing Director, and therein it is stated, that, out of the staff then existing, Shri D. R. Sharma was the most capable assistant, and that it was recommended, that he might be delegated passing powers again. The above contention on behalf of the workman is untenable. The question of investing the petitioner with supervisory powers is not a matter connected with the dispute before the National Tribunal, and it cannot be deemed to be connected with any of the matters shown as items of reference before the National Tribunal. Again the supervisory powers are said to have been taken away even prior to the commencement of the industrial dispute. The allegations in paragraph 22 of the petition reveal, that the Manager of the Branch recommended the investment of powers even by letter dated 21st February 1959, but that the General Manager did not accede to the same. As already pointed out, so far as the present bank is concerned, the proceedings commenced only from 4th June 1960, the date of notification including the State Bank of Patiala in the reference. In this view the alleged change in the conditions of service to the prejudice of the workman took place even prior to the commencement of the proceedings, and Section 33(1) has no application to the facts of the case. There is no contravention of Section 33(1) in this behalf also.

31. Secondly, the workman has contended, that he was promoted to the Sub-Accountant Cadre by the Board of Directors by office order No. 223 dated 2nd September 1957, that he ranked as No. 7 in the list of persons promoted to the Sub-Accountant cadre, that however these promotions were staggered first by circular dated 24th September 1957, and by further circulars thereafter, that they were again staggered by the Managing Director till further orders by circular No. 2604 dated 28th November 1957, and that the position remained the same till the filing of this petition. The prayer of the workman is, that the opposite party should be directed to give effect to the promotions to the Sub-Accountant cadre made in 1957, before making any further promotions, as the promotions were staggered by the Chairman, without jurisdiction, power, or authority. The contention before me on behalf of the workman is, that he was promoted to the Sub-Accountant cadre by the Board of Directors by order dated 2nd September 1957, that this has not been given effect to, that the promotions so effected have been staggered, that this amounts again to a change in the conditions of service applicable to him and to his prejudice, and that, therefore, the bank must be directed to give effect to the promotions already effected by order dated 2nd September 1957. Ext. W/22 is a circular dated 24th September 1957, and is circular No. 2569, wherein it was advised by the Managing Director, that recent promotions had been made to the cadre of Sub-Accountant, that the said promotions had been staggered upto 1st November 1957, and that employees, who wished to send their representations might do so. Ext. W/24 dated 14th November 1957 shows, that the question of promotion to the cadre of Sub-Accountant was further staggered upto 30th November 1957. Ext. W/25 dated 20th August 1957 is a circular, by which the mentioned promotions were staggered until further orders. The above contention again is an untenable contention. Even on the allegations made in the petition, the promotions were staggered by a circular dated 24th September 1957 for the first time. The promotions effected, including that of the petitioner, remain staggered even till today. The alleged change in the conditions of service to the prejudice of the workman took place even prior to the commencement of the proceedings before the National Tribunal. There was no change in the conditions of service of the workman to his prejudice during the pendency of proceedings before the National Tribunal. Moreover, the question of promotion of an individual workman, like the petitioner, has no connection with the various matters under reference before the National Tribunal, and it can by no means be said, that this matter is connected with the dispute pending before the National Tribunal. In the above circumstances, Section 33(1) has no application to the facts of the present case. There is no contravention thereof by the State Bank of Patiala, and the bank was not bound to obtain prior permission, as contended on behalf of the workman.

32. In the third place, I shall deal with the case of Shri L. D. Sharma (I.D. No. 161 of 1961). Firstly it is contended, that the opposite party should be directed to restore the supervisory status of the petitioner from the date, the said status was withdrawn. It is alleged in paragraph 13 of the petition, that Shri L. D. Sharma was promoted as acting Sub-Accountant with effect from 1st November 1951, by office order dated 2nd November 1951, that he continued enjoying this post and rank till June 1960, that then it came to be known, that he was no more a member of the supervisory staff, that accordingly his name

was removed from the list of supervisory staff, and that the above action of the bank amounts to reduction to a lower post, and is against the conditions of service applicable to him. Ext. W/33 has been filed as a communication dated 22nd January 1959 to show, that Shri L. D. Sharma was transferred to the Mall Road Branch from the Head Office. Ext. W/34 dated 1st November 1960 proves, that after considering the representation of Shri Sharma, the bank ordered, that he was only a senior assistant, and that he could be posted to any job according to the exigencies of service. Ext. W/35 dated 13th October, 1960 mentions, that, when Shri Sharma was transferred to Mall Road Branch, he was not informed, that he was not posted as supervisor, and that his status should be restored. By Ext. W/36 the Manager of the Mall Road Branch replied, that he was not posted as a supervisor at the Branch, and that, therefore, his name was excluded from the list of supervisory staff. Ext. W/37 is the representation, that was made dated 27th April 1960. From the evidence it is clear, that Shri L. D. Sharma was not assigned supervisory powers even when he was transferred to Mall Road Branch. The contention on behalf of the workman, that there is contravention of Section 33(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, cannot be sustained. The question of investment of the petitioner with supervisory powers is not a matter connected with the dispute before the National Tribunal. The alleged refusal of the bank to give supervisory powers took place even when the petitioner was transferred to Mall Road Branch even in 1959. It can by no means be said, that there has been a change in the conditions of service applicable to the petitioner to his prejudice during the pendency of the dispute before the National Tribunal. There is no contravention of Section 33(1) accordingly.

33. Secondly, the prayer of Shri Sharma is, that the opposite party may be directed to restore his seniority as No. 1 in the Seniority List of Senior Assistants in accordance with the rules of seniority contained in the bank circular letter No. 178 dated 18th August 1956. What is contended before me on behalf of the workman by his learned counsel is, that he was reduced in seniority from No. 1 as contained in the seniority list, circulated by circular No. 178 dated 18th August 1956, to No. 44 as in seniority list, under circular No. 20/8/58 dated 28th January 1959. The case of the workman is, that the change had been done in a *mala fide* manner without giving any reasonable opportunity to explain his position, and that this reduction in seniority constitutes a penalty.

34. The contention on behalf of the bank is, that no seniority list of senior assistants was circulated prior to 1956. A provisional seniority list was circulated by circular No. 138 dated 18th August 1956. After considering objections of different persons, the final seniority list was prepared, and circular dated 28th January 1959 was issued. He was placed as No. 1 in the previous list wrongly, on the assumption that he joined the bank on 13th August 1937, whereas in fact he joined the bank on 3rd June 1947. Ext. W/40 has been filed to show, that Shri L. D. Sharma worked as a clerk in the Co-operative Section, that this service had to be counted, and that the endorsement Ext. W/40 was given allowing him the benefit of service. Ext. W/41 shows, that Shri L. D. Sharma was transferred to Bank Section from the Co-operative Section, and appointed as a clerk in the Head Office from 1st June 1947. Ext. W/42 is a copy of the order, by which Shri L. D. Sharma, who was Sub-Inspector, Co-operative Societies, was transferred as a clerk with effect from 1st June 1947. Ext. W/43 is a communication dated 26th June 1960, objecting to the place of Shri L. D. Sharma in the seniority list. Ext. W/44 is the order of the bank dated 16th April 1960, communicating, that his seniority was determined after full consideration, and that no further change could be effected. Ext. W/46 dated 8th May 1959 is communication from the Manager, informing the workman, that seniority list was prepared after thorough consideration of each and every case. Exts. W/47-53 relate to the correspondence that passed in respect of the representation made on the question of seniority. The contention on behalf of the workman is, that he was placed as No. 1 in the seniority list, Ext. W/54, and that in Ext. W/55A dated 28th January 1959 he was placed as No. 44. From the documents above referred to it is clear, that the petitioner's seniority was fixed as No. 44 even on 28th January 1959. There were various representations made in respect of the same, by the workman. But what is important to note is, that this change in seniority was not effected during the pendency of the dispute, but long prior thereto. Neither can it be held, that the question of seniority of an individual workman, like Shri Lachman Das Sharma, is connected with the general dispute pending before the National Tribunal. Therefore, even in this case, there is no alteration of the conditions of service applicable to the petitioner in respect of any matter connected with the dispute before the National Tribunal, and the change, as alleged now, was not effected during the pendency of the dispute. In these

circumstances, there is no contravention of Section 33(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

35. In the fourth place, taking the case of Shri Gora Lal Bansal, it is prayed, that he might be given back, his supervisory powers and rank, with benefit of seniority. It is alleged in paragraph 15 of the petition, that the petitioner had been enjoying status in a supervisory cadre till 26th July 1960, that the bank changed the status of the petitioner and withdrew powers of signing on behalf of the bank by letter dated 26th July 1960, that this amounts to reduction in rank, and that such action amounts to violation of Section 33(1).

36. The contention on behalf of the bank is, that the petitioner joined the bank in August, 1943, that in 1954 he was made senior assistant, and he is working since then as such, that it is true, that he was given internal checking and passing powers on 1st August 1952, that however his name was not included in the list of authorised assistants, issued on 9th February 1960, prior to the formation of the State Bank of Patiala, and that he was not performing any supervisory duties since then, and his name was deleted. The bank denied, that powers were withdrawn on 26th July 1960. Thus the contention on behalf of the bank is, that he ceased to exercise supervisory powers even on 19th February 1960. Annexure "1" to the counter-statement filed on behalf of the bank is a communication to the Managing Director from the Manager of the Tapamandi Office, that Shri Gora Lal Bansal was not doing any supervisory work at that office. Therefore, the alleged withdrawal of supervisory powers took place even prior to the commencement of the dispute. Neither is there anything to show that the matter of withdrawal of supervisory powers of the petitioner is connected with the dispute before the National Tribunal. Therefore, even in this case, there is no alteration of the conditions of service applicable to the workman during the pendency of the dispute. There is no contravention of Section 33(1).

37. From the various circumstances set out above, it is clear, that in none of these seven petitions is there contravention of Section 33(1) in any manner whatsoever. Therefore, in the absence of such contravention, these petitions are not maintainable under Section 33A, and this Court has no jurisdiction to entertain the same.

38. It is however pointed out, that, so far as Shri Tek Chand Sharma is concerned, he is an office bearer of the union. It is contended, that he is a protected workman, and, therefore, in his case there is contravention of Section 33(3). This contention also is equally untenable, because there is nothing on record to prove, that Shri Tek Chand Sharma was recognised as a protected workman. There is nothing to show, that his name was sent to the bank as one of the protected workman. This contention, based upon Section 33(3) must fail.

39. Neither is there any force in the contention, that Section 33(2) has been contravened. Even taking Section 33(2) into account, it cannot be held, that there is any contravention thereof, because, even assuming for the sake of argument, that there has been a change in the conditions of service during the pendency of an industrial dispute to the prejudice of the workman, it was not obligatory on the part of the management to apply for approval under the proviso to that section. (Vide Lord Krishna Textiles 1961 I LLJ 211).

40. Considered from whatever point of view, there is no contravention of Section 33 in any manner whatsoever. In the absence of such contravention, these several petitions filed under Section 33A are not maintainable, and this Court has no jurisdiction to entertain the same. I find accordingly.

*Issue No. 3-5.*

41. The questions regarding the merits of the various contentions, put-forward on behalf of the workmen, do not arise in these proceedings, in view of my findings, as above. They are accordingly not decided herein.

*Issue No. 6.*

42. On my finding, that these several petitions are not maintainable under Section 33A none of the petitioners is entitled to any relief therein. -

43. In the result, all the several petitions are dismissed. No order as to costs.

44. An award is passed accordingly as above in each of the above said petitions.

(Twenty-seven pages)

12th January, 1962.

Sd/-

E. KRISHNA MURTI.

Central Govt. Labour Court, Delhi.

[No. 55(14)/61-LRIV.]

### ORDER

*New Delhi, the 8th February 1962*

**S.O. 512.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank Limited and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

### SCHEDULE

From which date Shri Kameshwar Nath Srivastava should be deemed to have been appointed in the clerical cadre by the Punjab National Bank Limited?

[No. 51(76)/61-LRIV.]

G. JAGANNATHAN, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 12th February 1962*

**S.O. 513.**—The Government of the State of Madras having nominated, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), Dr. (Kumari) A. B. Marikar, Director of Medical Services, Madras, as a member representing the said State on the Medical Benefit Council, in place of Dr. V. R. Thayumanaswamy, the Central Government, in pursuance of the said section 10, hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 1304 [HI-1(1)/58], dated the 1st July, 1958, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading 'Members' and under sub-heading '[Nominated by the State Governments concerned under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10], for item 6, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“(6) Dr. (Kumari) A. B. Marikar,  
Director of Medical Services, Madras.”

[No. F. 1(52)/61-HI.]

BALWANT SINGH, Under Secy.